

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

### How a Notorious Smug- gler at Tacoma Kept Out of Prison.

### NEGLECT OR KNAVERY.

### He Fails to Appear in Court After a Jury Had Found Him Guilty.

### THE JUDGE'S SUMMARY ACTION.

### Refuses to Receive the Verdict, Dis- charges the Jury and Orders the Culpit's Arrest.

TACOMA, Wash., March 6.—By over-sleeping this morning "Jack" Forbes, whom the customs officers regard as a notorious smuggler, saved himself an immediate term of imprisonment, and after two trials gets his case postponed until next June. It was one of the most lucky things that ever happened to a prisoner. The Government had made a strong case, and the customs officers were actually betting on conviction. The jury, after being out twenty-four hours without sleep, brought in a verdict of "Guilty." Yet Forbes is at liberty on bonds.

He is charged with smuggling in 140 pounds of opium, worth \$2000, which customs inspectors seized in February, 1894, at a lodging-house. A feature of the trial was the sensation created by his former landlady, who swore that Forbes told her of having the opium, and that the morning after the seizure he told her about it and said he had lost her a lot of money. This evidence clinched the Government's case.

Forbes' release came about this way. Just before noon today the jury filed into the courtroom with its verdict. The court asked if Forbes was present and found he was not. This created surprise.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock Judge Hanford issued a bench warrant for Forbes' arrest and ordered it served. At 12:10 he instructed the clerk to call the bondsmen and notify them to get the body of defendant in court within ten minutes, stating that otherwise he would discharge the jury without receiving its verdict. The names of the bondsmen, who are Miles Gibbons and L. D. Hill, were called, but they were not present.

Le Roy Palmer, attorney for Forbes, offered to guarantee that the prisoner would be on hand at 1 o'clock and asked an hour's adjournment. Every one in the courtroom listened with breathless attention, realizing that for the defendant at least the moment was a critical one.

The court did not see fit to extend the time, and ten minutes later he ordered the default of defendant and his sureties entered and judgment entered against them for \$2000, the amount of the bail. The jury was then discharged. By this time it was learned that the defendant had overslept himself, having remained in court until 11:20 the night before waiting for the jury to come in. Half an hour later Forbes was arrested on a bench warrant and taken to the Marshall's office. His case was continued to the June term of court and bonds fixed again, which he secured this evening. To-morrow their approval will be asked.

The jury looked crestfallen when they learned that their verdict had come to naught. Sixty ballots were taken before that conclusion was reached. On the first ballot the jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. At midnight twelve night the jury stood 9 to 3 in favor of conviction. This was the second trial of the case. The first trial was held on February 14, when the jury disagreed.

The practical effect of the discharge of the jury was to give Forbes another chance to maintain his liberty, and what is considered strange is that this results from his own negligence. He will have to pay the costs of the last trial.

Attorney Palmer to-night filed a motion to set the judgment against Forbes and the bondsmen aside, the motion being accompanied by the affidavits of himself and the bondsmen that the default resulted from Forbes' oversleeping and not from wanton negligence. Forbes is good-looking, with features which bespeak grim determination. He is said to be known up and down the coast among smugglers.

It is rumored to-night that Forbes' absence at the critical moment was the result of a trick, and that the plan was laid this morning after the defendant's friends had learned what the jury's verdict would be. He is said to have wealthy backers who will be willing to save his liberty by paying the \$2000 bonds if his attorneys cannot succeed in getting the court to set the judgment aside. Men about town are inclined to believe this story.

### PUGET SOUND SHAKER INDIANS.

### A Revival Meeting of Three Hundred Red Men on an Island.

TACOMA, Wash., March 6.—A meeting of the Shaker Indians on Squaw Island has ended. Three hundred Indians from various parts of Western Washington attended the gathering.

The session lasted four days. John Skokum is the chief prophet of the new faith. He claims to have died and visited heaven and has been sent back to warn good Indians of their impending fate. A ghost dance concluded the festivities. Skokum is working the Indians into a great frenzy of religious excitement.

### An Insane Spokane Rancher.

SPokane, Wash., March 6.—James McMahon, a bachelor rancher living five miles from this city, has fled into an adjacent forest wildly insane. For a week neighbors have been trying to entice him from his cabin, but on the approach of friends he shrieks and runs away. A posse of deputies will go out to-morrow and try to capture him.

### Idaho Senatorial Deadlock.

BOISE, Idaho, March 6.—In the Senatorial vote to-day one of Sweet's men left him and voted for Shoup, the result being: Shoup 21, Sweet 18, Crook 14. There is much talk of a dark horse, but no one has any definite idea who may be brought out. The effort of the Sweet men ap-

parently is to defeat Shoup at any cost. There are only two more days of balloting, and if the Sweet men and Populists continue to vote together on adjournment there can be only two ballots and perhaps no election.

### MAJOR WHAM'S SANITY.

### The Paymaster's Mind May Be Found Weak to Save Him From Disgrace.

PORTLAND, Or., March 6.—It is reported from Vancouver barracks that a medical board is now investigating the mental condition of Major J. W. Wham, paymaster, U. S. A., who was court-martialed last October for conduct unbecoming an officer in refusing to pay his just debts.

The findings of the court have never been made public, but it is said the verdict was adverse to Major Wham. It is believed that influence has been brought to bear to secure the appointment of a board to inquire into his mental condition in order that he may be retired if it is found that his mental faculties have been impaired.

### Tacoma Officers Cited for Contempt.

TACOMA, Wash., March 6.—The Mayor, Board of Public Works and City Attorney were to-day cited by Judge Parker to appear in court Saturday morning and show cause why they should not be held for contempt of court for not shutting off the city's water supply from Clover Creek as directed by the injunction issued on Monday.

### Corona's Mishap at Santa Monica.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., March 6.—The steamer Corona bumped into the wharf here early this morning while effecting a landing. Her protruding anchor caught the piling and tore the guard railing from the deck. The steamer rebounded and tacked along the pier 600 feet before being stopped, carrying away the cornice from the wharf building. She was not badly injured and proceeded to San Diego.

### LOS ANGELES BOYS POISONED

### ONE CHILD DIES OF EATING CAKES AND ANOTHER BECOMES SERIOUSLY ILL.

### THE PASTRY WAS GIVEN TO THE LITTLE ONES BY A KIND OLD WOMAN.

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—John Strange and Edward Henderson, two young boys living with their parents in East Los Angeles, ate poisoned cakes while playing this afternoon, and now the former lies in a slab at the Morgue while Strange is in a dangerous condition.

The two boys went with little Stella Strange to the house of an old lady named Mrs. O'Hare to spend the afternoon. Stella Strange went into the house of Mrs. O'Hare to get a knife for the boys to cut some grass with. Mrs. O'Hare gave her a knife and also a package of cakes. Stella gave the cakes to the boys, who both ate some of them. In a few moments two youngsters were taken sick. The Strange boy died before an emetic could be administered, but the other had vomited freely as soon as he was taken with cramps, and this saved his life.

The father of the dead boy was much wrought up over the matter and at once made application to the District Attorney for complaint against Mrs. O'Hare. The old lady has lived on the East Side for some time and bears a fairly good reputation. When interviewed by the CALL correspondent to-night as to how she came into possession of the poisoned pastry she said:

"About a week ago I went out on the front porch and found a small package on the steps. As I unwrapped the paper covering I saw that the contents were cakes such as we call 'lady fingers.' Supposing that some one had left them for me I took the package into the house, and when Stella came to-day gave them to her to eat. I had no idea that they contained poison."

Mrs. O'Hare owns considerable property and has several daughters. One of these, it is alleged, has led a wayward life and frequently made threats, or rather expressed a desire that the old woman would die and leave her some money. This daughter is said to reside in San Francisco. Mrs. O'Hare lives alone in her little house and was most friendly terms with children. It is not believed that she gave poisoned cakes to them with any knowledge that they contained any deadly substance.

### Closing Exercises at the Citrus Fair.

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—On Friday the members of the Fruit Exchange will meet at Hazard's Pavilion, where the citrus fair is being held. Delegates from all local exchanges throughout Southern California will be present, as well as representatives from the Merchants' Association and Board of Trade of this city. Addresses will be delivered by President W. C. Patterson of the Chamber of Commerce, Max Meyberg and Mr. Naitzger, president of the Exchange.

The judges at the citrus fair were hard at work to-day, and a number of awards have been announced. The fair will close on Saturday evening.

### An Ex-Policeman's Trial.

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—Ex-Policeman Sam Dugan appeared in court again to-day, and his trial on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder was resumed. Dugan became enraged at R. E. Lee, a brother officer, several months ago, and drawing his revolver fired five shots at Lee on the corner of a crowded street. The trouble arose over a discussion of the A. P. A.

### Reducing the Price of Seedlings.

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—A slight reduction in price of seedling oranges has been decided upon by the Fruit Exchange in consequence of stiff competition in Eastern markets of Sicily seedlings. The reduction agreed upon is 10 cents per box, making the new schedule of prices \$1.50 per box for the best grade, \$1.25 for medium and \$1.10 for ordinary.

### An Infuz of Thieves.

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—This city is infested with a larger number of crooks than ever before. Scarcely a night goes by without a burglary being reported, and sneak thieves are numerous. The Police Department has all that it can attend to, and criminal court calendars are crowded with cases set for examination and trial.

### A Soquel Boy Killed by a Horse.

SANTA CRUZ, March 6.—Dan Soto, a Soquel boy, caught hold of a horse's tail this afternoon, and was kicked in the forehead. His skull is fractured, and serious results will probably follow.

## O'DAY IN THE CHAIR.

### Tumultuous Scenes at a Night Session of the Assembly.

### HORSEPLAY OF MEMBERS.

### The Speaker in Easy Repose With His Feet Upon the Desk.

### LAWMAKERS AT A PRIZEFIGHT.

### The Sergeant-at-Arms Sent Out to Bring in the Derelict Assemblymen.

SACRAMENTO, March 6.—After the other business had been finished in the Assembly to-night Cutter of Yuba asked leave to introduce a bill out of order. As this is the fifty-ninth day of the session such a request is extraordinary. He explained that his bill was to allow all bills to be considered engrossed when no amendments had been made at the second reading.

At present all bills, whether there have been changes or not, go to the printer, are reprinted and sent back. This occasions great expense and a delay of several days for each bill, and the members of the House were all anxious for its passage. To introduce the bill a two-thirds vote was necessary.

Only forty-eight members answered to their names. The absentees were called, this made fifty voting. To save a day a call of the House was ordered, although there were five members in the House who did not vote. Immediately the doors were closed and the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to arrest the absentees whom were said to be in attendance at a prizefight, being held at the corner of Fifth and I streets.

O'Day of San Francisco was called to the chair and a reign of disorder began. The Speaker pro tem. cocked his feet on the desk, put his cigar in his mouth and ruled every member who tried to address him out of order.

Many attempts were made to phase the new chairman, who, though he might have been better versed in parliamentary usage, yet was able to give a witty answer to each of the members who tried to chaff him.

The House acted like a school without a master for nearly two hours. A number of attempts were made to dispense with the call of the House. Nearly two bills are still on the office reading file though, and the members want to save the time that must now ensue between the second and third readings. To accomplish this a day earlier they were willing to stay until 11:30 in the Assembly.

By that time Assemblymen Boothby and Zocchi were brought in from the prize-fight. Assemblyman Lewis was the next to be rounded up. The call of the House was then dispensed with and the roll called. This time the five who had refused to vote before cast their votes in the House, and the roll was allowed to be induced by 58 yeas to 2 noes.

### POLICE COMMISSION BILL.

### EFFORTS TO DEFEAT THE MEASURE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, March 6.—A strenuous fight is being made in the Assembly against the bill to put Alvord and Tobin out of the Police Commission and reduce the term of office from life to four years. This is Assembly bill 633, which Cutter had made the special order for this afternoon. Realizing the paramount importance of the general appropriation bill, Mr. Cutter consented to give it precedence over his measure. When he tried to have it made the special order for them to-morrow he met strong opposition.

Bettman of San Francisco and Pendleton of Los Angeles were the most prominent of the objectors. A two-thirds vote of the House placed the bill as the special order for 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Many voted to make the bill a special order, but many voted against it. In spite of its being introduced by a Republican and being the bill of the judiciary committee of a Republican house, an attempt is being made to brand it as a Democratic measure and thus defeat it.

### PASSAGE OF BILLS.

### A DAY'S WORK OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SACRAMENTO, March 6.—The bills on the special file passed in the Assembly this morning were:

Appropriating \$25,000 for the Southern California Home of the Inebriates.  
Appropriating \$500 for the elevator attendant.  
Appropriating \$1545 to pay the deficiency in last year's appropriation for the Forestry stations.  
Appropriating \$15,000 for the Forestry stations at Chico and Santa Monica and establishing a third at Mt. Hamilton.  
Appropriating \$596 85 to pay for the funeral and casket of the late Secretary of State, E. G. Waite.

Appropriating \$1200 to pay the rent of the office of the Labor Statistics Bureau.  
Appropriating \$5000 for William G. Hall.  
Appropriating \$900 for electric lights for the San Jose Normal School.  
Appropriating \$4500 to purchase 240 acres of land adjoining the Folsom State prison.  
Appropriating \$6500 to pay for a system of heating and ventilating the Los Angeles Normal School.  
Appropriating \$400 for postage and contingent expenses of the Attorney-General.

Appropriating \$48,912 to pay the papers of the State for advertising the proposed constitutional amendments last year.  
Appropriating \$1553 52 to pay the deficiency in the appropriation for ballot paper.  
Appropriating \$1500 to pay T. Carl Spelling for work done for the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Appropriating \$6500 for the erection of additional buildings for the Southern California Home for Inebriates.  
Appropriating \$486 64 for a refrigerator at the same institution.

Eight Senate bills were passed this afternoon. They were:

Preventing evil-disposed persons from enter-

ing the grounds at the Whittier or Preston Reform schools.

Establishing Police courts in Eureka, Humboldt County.

Providing for the issuance and redemption of bonds for street work.

Giving the right of eminent domain over sites for dams for irrigation purposes and roads to mines.

Appropriating \$12,150 for R. J. Broughton. Taking out of one of Fresno's Superior Judges.

Appropriating \$50,000 to build a road from the town of Mariposa to the Yosemite Valley.

Giving an additional clerk to the State Treasurer at \$133 33 a month for six months.

Enlarging the powers of the Commissioners of the Building and Loan Associations.

Authorizing the removal of a cemetery at Auburn.

Creating the office of County Fish and Game Warden, with salary ranging from \$25 to \$100 a month.

Allowing cities to protect themselves from floods.

Directing the use of devices for protecting miners.

Simplifying the transfer of real estate.

Giving the appointment of the Board of Health of San Francisco to the Supervisors.

Enlarging the provisions of the purity of elections law.

Reducing the Judges of Tulare County from two to one.

Dixon of San Francisco objected so strenuously to Beale's bill providing for an extra electrician and fireman that the author withdrew it.

Spencer's bill making an appropriation to recover the records of the Supreme Court was refused passage.

### SAN JOSE CITY CONVENTIONS.

### Republicans and Democrats Choose Their Respective Candidates.

SAN JOSE, March 6.—The Republicans to-night nominated the following candidates for city offices:

Clerk—J. W. Cook.

Councilmen—First Ward, A. S. York; Second Ward, A. S. Mangrum; Third Ward, E. P. Main; Fourth Ward, J. P. Jarman.

Assessors—First Ward, J. O'Neil; Second Ward, D. V. Mahoney; Third Ward, W. C. Hamilton; Fourth Ward, Jacob Koenig.

At the Democratic convention no nomination was made for City Clerk and the filling of the vacancy was left to the city central committee. The ticket named was:

For Councilmen—T. C. Hogan, First Ward; W. B. McCarley, Second Ward; Charles Doer, Third Ward; E. J. Guth, Fourth Ward.

For Assessors—First Ward, J. O'Neil; Second Ward, D. V. Mahoney; Third Ward, W. C. Hamilton; Fourth Ward, Jacob Koenig.

### SAN JOSE WILL CONTEST.

### THE ARGUMENTS END WITH A STRONG PLEA FOR THE CONTESTANT.

### INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE JURY BY THE JUDGE THIS MORNING.

SAN JOSE, March 6.—With an eloquent peroration and a strong plea for justice, Attorney Delmas to-day closed the argument for the contestants in the long trial of the Barron will case. It is five weeks ago since the lawyer made his opening statement in the case, and not a day has passed, when court was in session, that the large hall was not thronged by interested spectators, public curiosity in the trial being at its height.

Delmas' argument occupied two days and was a brilliant effort. He was given a flattering ovation in the way of the crowded attendance in the courtroom during the delivery of his plea. Such a crush of spectators was never before known in the history of the city. At the conclusion of his effort hundreds of ladies and others crowded around Mr. Delmas and congratulated him and H. V. Morehouse, his associate, and also expressed sympathy and interest in their client, George Barron, the contestant.

In resuming his plea to the jury this morning Mr. Delmas said in part:

"Edward Barron's mind was so perverted by an unnatural aversion that he almost prayed that a child son would die, and we will show that he took every means in his power to drive him to that end. When he left St. Mary's Hospital and found himself without friends or sympathizers the young man admits with sorrow that he unwisely, perhaps, but naturally, took to drink. Did his father attempt to encourage him with words of cheer or hope and try to reason with him?"

With an income of \$84,000 a year no other recourse suggested itself to the father's mind than to turn his boy over to the hands of a common policeman. He was thrust into the Home for Inebriates, that living hell upon earth, which will be the crowning glory of the present Legislature to blot out of existence. As the culmination of all these cruel acts of aversion the father finally planned upon and sent George in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn to some unknown country to die.

"From this place of exile George Barron sent many pleading, repentant letters to his father, and these letters were introduced by counsel upon the other side, they having been treasured up by Mrs. Barron to be used against George, but we have read them from her hand, and we will use this sword as a weapon of justice with which we will cleave our way through the impediments that have been strewn upon our path."

"At last the hard heart of the father was made to soften to the extent of allowing his son to leave New York for Dwight, Ill., to take the Keeley cure. George Barron says he took this treatment not so much because his condition required it, but because he hoped by this heroic measure to remove the unjust unnatural aversion of his father."

Mr. Delmas closed his effort this afternoon with an eloquent and impressive plea for justice in behalf of his client. He poetically portrayed the bowed figure of the dead mother as she sent from the spirit world her blessings upon her wronged eldest son and her hopes that the verdict would right the great injury that had been done him.

The argument closed shortly after 4 o'clock, but Judge Lorgan did not charge the jury and send them out to deliberate upon a verdict. He said he preferred to instruct them in the morning, so as to avoid the possible necessity of keeping them out over night.

The court then adjourned with the usual admonitions to the jury. It is expected that a verdict will be reached by noon to-morrow at latest.

### Anti-Railroad Bill Falls at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 6.—Helm's House bill, reducing railroad freight rates in the State of Washington, failed to pass the Senate to-day by a vote of 14 to 20.

## NO COUNTY DIVISIONS.

### Nullification of Wishes of the Voters of the State.

### THE LAW DIES A-BORNIN'.

### Strangling of the Much-Mooted Measure in the Senate.

### FOR TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

### Passage of a Bill to Provide for Town Meetings in Call- fornia.

SACRAMENTO, March 6.—County division is killed. There will be no general law passed by this Legislature which will provide a method for the formation of new counties, unless the Assembly can drag up a bill from the end of the file and urge it forward to passage. There is scarcely any likelihood of this, and so Bidwell, Buena Vista, San Luis Rey, Putnam, Santa Ynez, Sunol and other would-be counties must wait.

The Senate to-day deliberately voted to nullify the wishes of a 4 to 1 majority of the voters of the State as expressed at the last election, when an amendment to the constitution was adopted, the object of which was to take county division fights out of the Legislature. The action of the Senate was a notice that the combine was supreme and that it intended to keep those fights over new county propositions in the Legislature.

The record of county division scandals with all the reeking details of purchased votes has not ended. The Senate has made the decision, and so at the next session there is every likelihood of a repetition of the acts which disgraced the sessions of 1891 and 1893.

Senator Earl called up for reconsideration to-day the action of the Senate by which a general law applicable to county divisions was defeated last night. The Senate declined to reconsider its action by the following vote:

Ayes—Arms, Beard, Bert, Denison, Earl, Fay, Ford, Gleaves, Hoyt, Linder, Mathews, McAllister, McGowan, Pedlar, Simpson, Smith, Withington—17.

Noes—Andrews, Dunn, Flint, Franck, Hart, Henderson, Holloway, Langford, Mahoney, Mitchell, Orr, Seawell, Seymour, Shine, Shippey, Toner, Voorhees, Whitehurst—18.

Excused from voting—Aram, Biggy, Gesford—3.

Absent—Burke—1.

Declined to vote—Martin—1.

It developed that the clerk made a mistake in the tally last night in the vote on Senator Simpson's bill providing for the organization of township governments, and despite the objection of Senator McGowan the error was rectified. At the afternoon session Senator Ford sought to withdraw his notice to reconsider. Twice it was made with the understanding that the bill had failed of passage. Senator McGowan objected. There was an hour's debate. The Senator from Humboldt declared that it would enable townships to nullify high license by passing low liquor ordinances.

Senator Simpson declared that it gave townships just the power in this respect which municipalities had and that it would enable the people to have local option. As it was county Supervisors would authorize the sale of liquors and small communities had no redress.

Senator McGowan's substitute to reconsider the action by which the bill was passed was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Aram, Denison, Ford, Holloway, Hoyt, Langford, Martin, McGowan, Orr, Voorhees and Whitehurst—11.

Noes—Arms, Andrews, Beard, Bert, Dunn, Earl, Fay, Franck, Gesford, Gleaves, Henderson, Linder, Mathews, McAllister, Mitchell, Pedlar, Seymour, Simpson, Smith, Toner and Withington—21.

Absent or declined to vote—Biggy, Burke, Flint, Hart, Mahoney, Seawell, Shine and Shippey—8.

And so if the Assembly takes a like view of it and the Governor approves, township government and the New England town-meeting will become features of California law.

Sergeant-at-Arms Blackburn purchased a laurel and decorated it with red, white and blue ribbons. Senator Earl, in a neat speech, presented the new gavel to the president pro tem. of the Senate, who made a fitting acknowledgment.

Governor Sheakley of Alaska was an honored guest of the Senate for a short time this afternoon and occupied a seat beside the Speaker pro tem. The Governor of Alaska made a brief speech, congratulating the present appearance of Sacramento with that of forty-one years ago, when he was last here. He declared that California was the most prosperous commonwealth in America.

The Senate agreed to the report of the conferees on the general appropriation bill except as to four items. These were the items reducing the appropriations for the Napa Insane Asylum from \$400,000 to \$374,000, for the Mendocino Insane Asylum from \$180,675 to \$130,225, for the San Jose Normal School from \$7000 to \$4500, and for the National Guard from \$225,000 to \$185,000.

Sensors Gesford and Seawell led the fight against the reductions for the insane asylums in their counties. There was quite a bitter dispute between Senators Langford and Gesford.

Sensors Beard, Ford and Whitehurst were appointed a new conference committee on the four items of the bill, where the Senate had refused to concur in the report of the first conference committee.

Senator Seawell's bill, appropriating \$146,780 for new buildings and improvements for the Mendocino Insane Asylum, was finally passed.

A strong attack was led by Senators Orr, Pedlar and Aram against the bill introduced by Senator Voorhees appropriating \$35,000 for additional buildings and improvements for the Preston School of Industry. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 23 to 16.

Senator Mahoney introduced a resolution in the Senate to-day appropriating \$45 to pay the claim of ex-Pugilist Joe Mc-

Auliffe for some work done as an attaché early in the session. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Attachés.

The special urgency file occupied a greater portion of the time at the night session.

### TO HOLD DOWN LEGISLATURES

### THE SENATE EVOLVES AN ATT



## IMPROVING THE RIVERS

### Necessity of Deepening the Waterways of California.

#### A SENATE RESOLUTION.

The Government Is to Be Asked to Expound the Appropriations.

#### BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED.

A Matter of Great Interest to the Producer and the Merchant.

SACRAMENTO, March 6.—The Senate today recommended that action be taken by the Governor with a view to securing the expenditure of Government appropriations for the improvement of California's rivers. The resolution in full is as follows:

WHEREAS, The river systems of California have been examined by the engineers of the War Department and recommendations have been made from time to time for their improvement, particularly so by executive decision, 246, Fifty-first Congress, second session, wherein a recommendation is made for a specific appropriation of \$275,000 for removal of obstructions in the lower Sacramento, and for a specific appropriation of \$300,000 for the treatment of the Yuba near and above Marysville. And an appropriation of \$345,000 for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers was also recommended by Major Henry of the Corps of Engineers in his annual report of 1893.

Recommendations have also been made by sundry executive documents of the War Department for the improvement of the San Joaquin and Mokelumne rivers, Petaluma Creek and other navigable streams of the State. Based on these recommendations Congress has made sundry appropriations for the improvement of the river systems of California. The appropriations have been only a fraction of the amounts recommended by the War Department, but if expended promptly the relief afforded would be incalculable.

As said by the report dated February 3, 1891, of the board of engineers, consisting of G. H. Mendell, colonel, A. Mackenzie, major, and Daniel C. Kingman, captain of engineers:

"The movement of the wheat harvest takes place during the low stage of the water, so that the greatest demand for the transportation comes when the natural conditions are least favorable. Relief, to be adequate, needs to be prompt. Prices are affected by existing conditions. A good river makes freighting cheap, whether it be done on the river or on competing railroads. The cost of transportation on the water determines the price on land."

The report from which the above quotation is taken is that of a board of civil engineers appointed to examine into the necessity for improvement of the river system of California.

It appears by appendix T, of the annual report of the Chief of Engineers, that the total amount of freight transported during the year by the river systems of California was 896,653 tons. This amount of freight is carried at reduced rates, and river transportation is reduced the rates charged by railroads, as said on page 2553 of that report, at least to the extent of 15 per cent and the amount of freight transported by rail and affected by water competition is three times as great as that carried by water.

The river systems of California have been partially improved by the expenditures already made, but large sums are in the hands of the Government and the expenditure of California is to have the benefit of the appropriations made by Congress, it is absolutely essential that these sums should be expended immediately. The price of all products is now so low that the improvement of rivers in California is a question of life and death to the people of California. It is difficult to determine how much may be the result is disastrous to the welfare of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State of California, the Assembly concurring, that the Secretary of War of the United States be and he is hereby requested to direct the expenditure, in accordance with the recommendations of the Government engineers, of the sums of money appropriated for river improvement and still unexpended.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of War of the United States and that our Senators be directed and our Representatives be requested to use all honorable means to secure the improvement of the river system of California by the expenditure of the money appropriated for that purpose, as specified in this resolution.

#### THE ASSEMBLY.

#### TWELVE BILLS OF THE SPECIAL FILE PASSED.

SACRAMENTO, March 6.—For the first time in nearly a week the special file was reached to-day. As a result twelve bills went to their last reading and were passed before noon. A number of others were passed before 2 o'clock. The vote killing the claim of John J. Conlin against the city of San Francisco was reconsidered by a vote of 43 to 25.

Speaker Lynch surrendered the chair to speak in favor of the measure. Dinkelspiel of San Francisco asserted that the claim was just and should be paid, while Reid of Trinity objected. The previous question was called and the bill passed by a vote of 58 to 18.

A resolution by McKelvey of Orange, that the United States Supreme Court be requested to act as soon as possible upon the legality of the Wright law, which has been pending for three years, was lost.

Guy of San Diego presented a petition from the citizens of that town, asking that they be Lexowized. Several Sunday-law petitions were also presented.

Bruse of the Ways and Means Committee presented a resolution that the new member, H. M. Collins, be allowed his pay from January 7 to February 27, \$25 for expenses, and \$18.20 as mileage.

The Committee on Asylums was allowed \$317 to pay the expenses of its junketing trip to the various insane asylums of the State. This committee consisted of Messrs. Cargill, Glass, Huber, Gray and Zocchi.

The petitions that have been presented on the matter of the boiler inspector, proposed by Twigg of San Francisco, have come to a close. To-day Bettman presented one signed by steam-users and engineers. Another by Twigg was signed by iron manufacturers, iron-workers and workmen.

At the afternoon session the appropriations bill was taken up. In consequence the recommendations of the committees, which reduced the numerous increases made by the Senate in only five instances, were generally allowed. In four instances they were not concurred in.

Too much interest had been excited in the matter of the appropriation for the Yosemite Valley for the members to sub-

mit to the raise of \$10,000 by the Senate without objecting. North of Alameda, Bledsoe of Humboldt and Bulla and Bachman all favored a reduction, and as a result, the recommendation of the committee was not adopted.

The Senate recommendation, that the rental allowance of the Railroad Commission be raised from \$1000 to \$2040, was concurred in by the conference committee, but the members of the Assembly did not relish the raise. Members of the conference committee protested against it and it was voted down.

The Senate's appropriations amounting to \$20,000 for the State Horticultural Society and another of \$2500 for the State Viticultural Society were stricken out by a vote.

An attempt was made to have the House refuse to concur in the reduction made by the conference committee in the Senate's allowance for the militia. The Assembly fixed the figure at \$185,000. The Senate raised it to \$225,000. The conference committee took off the \$40,000 and the House concurred in this action.

Most of the other raises of the Senate were calmly accepted. The House lost its temper at the evening session. This time it was over the fish and game law. Dixon of San Francisco was in the chair. He had overlooked Reid of Trinity, who wanted to introduce an amendment, and finally ruled him out of order, when the latter wished to give notice of an intention to reconsider.

Reid worked himself into a passion and yelled: "I desire to say this much; if the Speaker of this House don't know the rules of this House or any other House I—" But what he would do or say was lost in the clanger of the Speaker's gavel and the shouts of the members of "Point of order."

Then Bulla of Los Angeles arose and told the chair that he believed the gentleman from Trinity had a right to give notice to reconsider a bill even if it had been ordered to the Senate. Mr. Reid's notice was then entered on the journal.

When the bill was read Powers moved the appointment of a committee of one to amend the bill by striking out the clause "except salt marsh lands" from the clause which protects from trespassers all private property except when that property is salt marsh.

Belshaw of Contra Costa, while he was sorry for the poor hunter, who was barred from the wealthy man's property, thought the latter should be protected in his rights.

McKelvey argued that the titles of the laws are not subject to amendment. Reid protested against the amendment of the title of the wealthy clubs, asserting that it was not fair to "make the farmers of Solano County feed the geese for these city dudes to shoot."

Bassford of Solano County made a strong appeal for the provision in question. He said the laws as they stood at present had never been enforced. The ducks fed on the grain of the farmers at night and go back to the marshes in the day time, and yet in spite of this if they went on the thousands of acres of marsh lands to shoot any of these ducks they were arrested.

But the amendment was lost.

Reid of Trinity then tried to get in an amendment making it a misdemeanor to hunt deer with dogs.

The chair ruled him out of order though, and the bill was passed by a vote of 57 to 3.

Then his attempt at reconsideration was ruled out of order in spite of his efforts at being heard.

When the session opened the speaker reminded the members of the House that there was but one more day for work. The Assembly buckled down to their labors and not only cleared up the emergency file but attended to a number of other bills.

When the matter of the appointment of the San Francisco Board of Health came up, Bachman of Fresno presented an amendment to have the Governor do the appointing. This was such an evident attempt to give more patronage to the Governor that it was voted down by a vote of 43 to 10.

When the county division bill of Judge Davis of Tulare was reached, Reid of Trinity reminded the House that the bill had been defeated to-day in the Senate, and the author withdrew it.

Powers' bill to enlarge the powers of Grand Jurors was dug up out of the general file. A number of minor amendments were added and it was placed on the second reading file.

Dr. Dille on Legislators.

The following letter from the Rev. Dr. E. R. Dille is self-explanatory:

SACRAMENTO, March 6.—In an address at Odd Fellows' Hall last Sunday afternoon I ventured to exercise the right of an American citizen and to characterize the acts of some of our public servants at Sacramento. In the course of my remarks I said: "The Assembly Committee on Public Morals (I amended the bill so as to change the name of the committee from 'Public Morals' to 'Public Integrity') voted for the amendment."

Mr. Bettman, rising to a question of privilege in the Assembly yesterday, seems to have denied having so voted, and I therefore append the extract from a newspaper report of the proceedings in question:

"SACRAMENTO, Feb. 28.—The Assembly this morning considered the amendment recommended by the Committee on Public Morals, making the age of consent 16. The House voted down the amendment, leaving the age under the bill 18. The amendment was lost by the following vote: Ayes—... Bettman."

I was misinformed as to the business in which Mr. Bettman is engaged, and so far stand corrected. With regard to the other quotations from my address to which Mr. Bettman took exception under his question of privilege, I made no sweeping charges against either the San Francisco delegation or the Legislature. I expressly said of the former that, "with a few honorable exceptions, the delegation is one of which San Francisco may be justly ashamed," and that statement I reiterate with all the emphasis I can give. If Mr. Devine, who did not attend, had been present, I would have asked him to choose to assume that he is not one of the honorable exceptions, he has my permission. He ought to know.

With regard to the other of our legislators, I refer to their legislative record, as exploited in the public press, as evidence that my pleasant (about guards) has been used to hold down the Capitol steps is scarcely an extravagant hyperbole.

But I have uttered no reflection, expressed or implied, upon the many good and true men who worthily represent the State at Sacramento.

E. R. DILLE.

#### THE HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

Judge Frear of Honolulu Thinks the Result Will Be Beneficial.

SANTA ROSA, March 6.—Judge Walter Frear, one of the three Supreme Judges of Hawaii, is visiting at the residence of his brother-in-law, County Treasurer Woodward, here. He was appointed Circuit Judge by Queen Liliuokalani before she was deposed. When she left the Supreme bench to accept the presidency, Frear was appointed to succeed him.

Judge Frear was at Honolulu during the recent revolutionary troubles and pronounced as false and absurd all the stories about cruelty inflicted on Royalist prisoners by the Government authorities. He said the effect of the revolution had been to strengthen the government of the republic greatly, as it drew to its support many who refused to take sides before.

Another effect of the revolutionary attempt would be to strengthen the desire for annexation to the United States. Now that the Royalists see that all their hope of being restored to power is gone, they will prefer annexation to seeing the country remain under the present Government.

## DEMAND HIS RECALL.

### Cuba Wants to Get Rid of the Consul-General at Havana.

#### DETAILS ARE NOT GIVEN.

Spain to Rush Over Troops to Suppress the Rebellion.

#### SOLDIERS SOON TO DISEMBARK.

Provinces in a State of Siege and the Pursuit of Insurgents Progresses.

MADRID, March 6.—Captain-General Calleja has demanded the recall of the American Consul-General at Havana. At a cabinet council it was agreed to support the demand.

The report that the Cuban Province of San Kriel had been declared in a state of siege is confirmed by official dispatches received here to-day. The Government troops in Santa Clara who are pursuing a band of insurgents under the leadership of Matagas have not yet caught up with them.

General Luigi, according to the dispatches from Havana, has defeated a band of Cuban rebels near Cienfuegos. Four Spanish soldiers were wounded. The other rebel bands have dispersed at Cabre and Lango.

Special dispatches from Havana report that Cuban filibustering expeditions are being organized at Tampa, Fla., and Cayo Huesco.

Further particulars regarding the visit which United States Minister Taylor paid Premier Sagasta yesterday confirms the report that the Spanish Government was assured by the United States that it would do its utmost to prevent the fitting out of filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

London, March 6.—A special to the Standard says: General Calles, Captain-General of Cuba, has sent a dispatch to the Spanish Government asking that the reinforcements for the troops on the island be sent direct to Santiago de Cuba, equipped to take the field. The War Office is hurrying the preparations, and there is great enthusiasm in military circles at the prospect of a campaign.

Detachments from various garrisons to form the first seven battalions are mustering fast at Santander, Cadix, Corunna and Barcelona, from which ports they will embark at the end of the week. The cruiser Mercedes will carry to Cuba 2,000,000 cartridges.

Key West, Fla., March 6.—An immense mass-meeting of Cuban patriots is being held to-night. The war situation is being discussed and latest reports from Cuba read. An accounting of the money collected for war purposes is being made. Committees have been appointed to look out for the wants of families whose fathers and protectors have gone to the seat of action.

#### NOTHING KNOWN AT WASHINGTON.

The Information as to the Request for the Consul's Recall.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Owing to the lateness of the hour when the news of the demand for the recall of the American Consul-General at Havana was received, it was impossible to secure any information in regard to it here.

The last Government blue book, dated July 1, 1893, gives the name of the Consul-General at Havana as Kannon O. Williams of New York. No information on the subject has reached the Spanish legation here up to 9 o'clock this evening.

#### GROUNDING AT PORT SAID.

The Red Star Steamship, Friesland in a Bad Plight.

PORT SAID, Egypt, March 6.—The Red Star Line steamship Friesland, Captain Nickels, chartered to take a large party of American excursionists to the Mediterranean, which left New York February 6th, grounded while leaving Port Said and is hard and fast at a spot inside the breakwater. The cause of the accident was that the steering gear became disabled. The steamer's cargo is being unloaded as rapidly as possible in order to lighten her. She is being assisted by tugs and the passengers are in no danger.

New York, March 6.—The owners of the Friesland have received a dispatch from Port Said saying the passengers from the vessel were landed at Jaffa to go to Jerusalem, and the harbor at Jaffa being an open one and there not being any suitable anchorage for the steamer the Friesland steamed to Port Said to await there until the excursion is ready to proceed, when the Friesland was to return to Jaffa and take them on board to continue the voyage.

#### DAYS OF WITCHCRAFT-REVIVED.

Plaint of a Young Wife as to the Black Arts of Her Husband.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 6.—The days of witchcraft are revived at Brazil. Two months ago a man named Stapleton, aged 60, married a Miss Johnson, aged 16 years. Two weeks ago the wife left her husband, returning to her parents, since which she has been controlled by a mysterious influence under which she has spasmodic spells. They prey heavily upon her both physically and mentally. She alleges that her husband has bewitched her, and seeks redress in the courts. The most peculiar phase of the phenomenal case is that by his black arts, as the wife alleges, the husband has transformed her into a horse and repeatedly ridden her under the cover of darkness to the point of exhaustion.

The young wife's brother threatened the life of her husband, whose son has filed a complaint praying that he be compelled to execute a bond for surety of the peace. The situation is becoming complicated and sensational.

#### An Arkansas Bank Closes.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—The First National Bank of Texarkana closed its doors to-day through inability to meet its obligations. Its depositors will not suffer. S. B. Andrews, cashier, holds a certificate from the board of managers exempting him from all blame.

#### Lost His Life in the Blizzard.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 6.—J. Howard Payne, County Attorney, was found dead two miles from Arapahoe to-day. It is supposed that during a blizzard he wandered out of town. Lost his way and was frozen to death. He was a relative of and named after the famous author of "Home, Sweet Home."

#### Stein's Chess Challenge.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A private dispatch arrived in this city from London to-day, ac-

ording to which the London press is favorably commenting upon Steinlitz' challenge to play two games by cable with each of the London experts, Gunsburg, Lasker, Blackburn, Mason and Teichmann.

#### PLANNED BY AN INCENDIARY.

Wreck of a Building and the Injury of Three Firemen.

KANSAS CITY, March 6.—An explosion of gas, said to be deliberately planned by an incendiary, this afternoon wrecked the two-story brick dwelling of Lewis H. Day, on Lydia avenue, and caused the injury of three firemen. The explosion was caused by a gas pipe leading from the basement being cut and letting gas flow through the house, which had apparently been set on fire.

Soon after the firemen arrived the whole side of the house was blown out and the remainder of the structure shattered. John Lynch, Clarence McElroy and William McCormick were caught in the debris and all severely cut and bruised, but none will die. The family was absent at the time.

#### An Attempt to Burn a Church.

BOSTON, March 6.—An attempt to burn St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, which is situated in the Dorchester district of this city, while 1200 people were attending evening service, was made about 8 o'clock to-night. The blaze was discovered in time to prevent serious damage to the building. Although a stampede of the congregation occurred no one was seriously injured.

#### UPROAR IN THE REICHSTAG.

SOME GERMAN STATESMEN OPPOSE THE IMMIGRATION OF JEWS.

BUT COMMON-SENSE PREVAILS AND PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS ARE REJECTED.

BERLIN, March 6.—During the debate in the Reichstag to-day the question of restricting Jewish immigration was discussed. Herr Haas suggested naturalization should be made conditional upon the national sentiment of the individual applying for it and upon his ability to earn his living.

Herr Reickert declared that Herr Haas wished to erect a Chinese wall against free intercourse.

Dr. von Boetticher said it was contrary to the spirit of the commercial treaties to prevent a Jew belonging to a contracting State from engaging in trade in Germany. On the other hand there was nothing to prevent the Government from expelling a foreigner who infringed the police regulations.

Herr Hermes, amid loud and unceasing interruptions, violently attacked the anti-Semites, whom he declared to be a disgrace to Germany and even worse than the socialists.

Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious Jew hater, made a violent diatribe against the Jews, who he repeatedly described as being beasts of prey, swindlers and pirates.

Herr Richter protested against the President of the Reichstag, Herr Reitzovitz, allowing such scandalous remarks to pass without censure, but Richter was himself rebuked by Herr Reitzovitz, who, amid loud applause from the members of the Right, said he could not permit his conduct in the Chamber to be criticized.

To this Herr Richter retorted: "If I have not a technical right to do so, I have at least the moral right on my side." (Great uproar.)

The discussion was then closed, and after heated personal criticisms the proposal of Haas was rejected. Later the resolution of Von Hammerstein against Jewish immigration was rejected by a vote of 167 to 51.

#### FRANCE MAY RETALIATE.

What Will Happen if Germany Places an Export Bounty on Sugar.

PARIS, March 8.—The Government has decided in the event of the German Reichstag voting an export bounty on sugar to ask Parliament to vote an equivalent increase in the sugar tax on foreign sugars imported into France and to provide for the payment of an export bounty on French sugars, so as to enable them to compete with German sugars in foreign markets. The Government also decided to limit the quantity of colonial and foreign sugars admitted into France for refining purposes, and moreover, that sugar only be allowed to be imported at certain ports and from specified countries.

#### RECOGNIZE FOUR WARS.

Organization of Descendants of Defenders of the Nation.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Military and Naval Order of the United States, a social organization, whose members are lineal descendants in the male line of officers of one of the four wars of the republic—the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, the war with Tripoli and the Mexican war—held an initiatory meeting in the Century Restaurant, formerly known as the Century Tavern, 122 Williams street, this afternoon. The "Tavern" is the oldest house in New York, dating back to 1692. It was formerly patronized by Washington, Lafayette and other distinguished men of the revolutionary times.

In the absence of Commander Banks, Vice-Commander James H. Morgan presided. General Fitz John Porter, a veteran of the Mexican war, reviewed in a short address the causes leading up to, and the results effected by that war.

General Egbert L. Viele spoke of the organization and its purpose, and said this order encroached in no way upon the other military societies in the United States. It included four wars, whereas most of the societies recognized only one war.

Frank Mavery spoke of the motives which prompted the organization of the order and objects for which it was created. A luncheon tendered the 200 visitors present followed.

#### NO MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

Peter Peaney Kills His Wife and Tries to Conceal the Body.

TOLEDO, O., March 6.—The Sheriff of Wood County arrested Peter Peaney at Tontogany, O., charging him with the murder of his wife. Late Saturday the woman was found dead with a bullet in her head. Rubbish had been piled around the body in an attempt to burn the remains. Peaney denied that he ever had a revolver, but the Sheriff found a gun at a neighbor's residence which he claims was left there by a Mrs. Garrett of Toledo, who says Peaney gave it to her to hide. Mrs. Garrett's arrest is considered probable. The motive for the murder is not apparent.

#### TORTURED BY MASKED ROBBERS.

After Her Feet Were Blistered a Woman Gave Up Her Money.

GREENVILLE, Pa., March 6.—Reports of a daring robbery which occurred near Shakerley have just been received. Three masked men entered the residence of Mrs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Made Her Well, Strong and Healthy.

"When our little daughter was six months old an eruption of the skin appeared, and shortly large boils came, which were filled with watery matter and which caused the child much suffering. She would scratch until the blood would flow, later crusting over. One physician said the cause was teething, and another thought it was scrofula. All treatments, remedies, baths, salves and plasters were of no avail. Anna grew pale and became weaker, and from day to day

Lingered and Suffered

Until she was 4 years old. I was completely discouraged, when I happened to notice a cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla of a boy suffering from a complaint similar to that of my child's. I bought one bottle, and after giving it to Anna a few days I noticed satisfactory improvements. Before the bottle was entirely used she had

greatly changed, and after a few weeks the disease had disappeared. The child had a good appetite and became well, and

Is Strong and Healthy.

Without any ailment. I am very thankful for the benefit Hood's Sarsaparilla has done to our child, and we heartily recommend it." CHARLES SCHLER, 196 Antietam street, Detroit, Mich.

Hood's Pills Are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.

## ADRY THE MURDERER.

### Harry Hayward Places the Blame on His Brother.

#### FIGHT TO SAVE A NECK.

Ingenious Argument for the Defense of Miss Gings' Slayer.

#### BLIXT ONE OF THE BUTCHERS.

Jurors Asked to Believe That the Smiling Fiend Is Innocent.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6.—This was the defense's day in the Hayward trial. The courtroom was packed. Just before the proceedings began the palsied father of the defendant came in with his wife. Harry Hayward entered manacled, but debonaire, fresh and seemingly confident of acquittal. He stopped a moment to receive his father's blessing, and replied, with real or simulated gravity, "Oh, I am all right."

W. W. Erwin began his address in a subdued and impressive manner. The case had been tried, he declared, before two juries; the other one (pointing to the press' table) was the jury of sensationalism—the jury of destruction. The speaker then went into a long and careful explanation of the origin of trial by jury, the law governing it and the theory of reasonable doubt.

"Adry and I put up the job to kill Miss Gings, and agreed, if we got caught, to lay it on Harry."

Upon the foregoing words, the testimony of Maggie Wachter, with which Erwin began his defense as presented to the jury in his closing appeal for the life of his client—a family torn assunder, brother against brother. All through the day Erwin labored with the jury.

He dwelt upon the testimony of Maggie Wachter; used the words of Blixt himself, and laid before the jury the theory of the defense that it was Adry Howard who was the criminal, the human tiger, and Blixt who was the cunning rogue, the intelligent villain, who had managed to suit his evidence to the needs of the State.

A half-day was spent in the exordium, and three full hours in explaining the evidence of Claus A. Blixt, to show that it was Adry who had planned the murder with Blixt, and Blixt who was seeking himself and using every endeavor to save his neck and place the noose about that of Harry Hayward.

He referred to the hypnotist theory, and insisted that many of the statements of Blixt had been given in fit such a theory erected by "Frijar O'Dell." Hypnotism was a new idea in law. A Kansas court had listened to it, but the Appellate Court had kicked it out of the window.

Erwin will resume his argument in the morning.

#### RATHER DULL, BUT LUCKY.

Miss Blanche Chapman Inherits a Fortune from an Uncle.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 6.—A special to the Citizen from St. Augustine says: Miss Blanche Chapman has fallen heir to \$1,000,000 through the death of Rev. Boynton Crystal, in New York last Sunday.

The Chapmans came to this city from Gainesville, Ga., about ten years ago. Mr. Chapman was a brickmason by trade, but obtained a position in the grocery store of S. F. Bennett, where he remained five years. To a few intimate friends Mr. Chapman confessed the secret that Miss Blanche was not the daughter of himself and wife, stating further that they never had had a child. He silenced curiosity by saying he adopted a daughter. Blanche went to the public schools, but was always considered a dull scholar. She is now 20 years of age. She always dressed fashionably, and, being a pretty girl, attracted much attention in her stylish gowns. Not long ago Mrs. Chapman and Miss Blanche left here to join Mr. Chapman in Jacksonville, where he had removed. While the family lived here they made few acquaintances, and no one has known anything of the mystery or romance surrounding the life of the supposed daughter.

#### SMALLPOX RAGES IN OHIO.

Many Railroad Men Afflicted With the Disease.

LIMA, Ohio, March 6.—The smallpox scare is growing, and matters are assuming an alarming aspect. Several new cases have been reported, one, a railroad man, located in a boarding-house near the business section of the city. Twenty-two boarders, mostly railroad men, are locked in, while several occupants of the house discovering there was a case of smallpox left before the health authorities took charge and are now scattered in various parts of the city. An epidemic is threatened as the case is of the most virulent form.

A brakeman nursing the case went out on his run to-day, and the dread disease is likely to be scattered all along



## BANDITS SHED BLOOD.

## Daring Raid of Two Men Upon the Adel, Iowa, State Bank.

## SHOT A BRAVE CASHIER

## And a Merchant Who Was Unfortunally a Spectator.

## WILD FLIGHT WITH PLUNDER.

## One Robber Captured and the Other Killed After a Running Battle With Pursuers.

ADEL, Iowa, March 6.—A desperate and partly successful attempt was made to rob the Adel State Bank this morning. A few minutes before 9 o'clock two strangers drove into town and tied their team near the public square. Without attracting any particular attention they stepped into the bank. The cashier, M. Leach, had just taken from the vault currency for the day's business. C. D. Bailey, a leading merchant, was writing at a desk in the lobby. They were the only occupants of the bank.

One of the strangers stepped up to the cashier's window and said he wanted to deposit some money. Almost immediately the second robber, who was behind, leveled a shotgun at Leach and fired, the charge taking effect in his shoulder. He then ordered the cashier to hand over the money. The latter handed over a small sack of silver, and then, though badly wounded, seized a drawer containing \$3000 in gold and currency, and, staggering to the vault, he pitched the money in and shut and locked the door. Weakened from loss of blood he fell to the floor. One of the robbers then sprang over the counter and began shoveling the money in sight into a sack, and the one with the gun turned to Mr. Bailey, who was still standing at the desk, and fired a shot at him, wounding him in the neck. Bailey fell to the floor, and the robber shot at his prostrate form, but missed. By this time a crowd had collected outside, and the robbers, one carrying the money and the other with leveled gun, made a rush for their team.

Fully fifty shots were fired at them, but none apparently took effect. They quickly got in their buggy, and still keeping the crowd at bay, drove rapidly away. Several men sprang upon horses and followed, and a running fight of several miles ensued. About four miles south of town the buggy driven by the robbers struck a tree and broke a wheel. The robbers, still closely pursued, abandoned their rig. One hid behind a bank, where he was soon captured, and the other, with the gun, ran into a barn near by. The barn was surrounded, but the bandit held the crowd at bay. He was called upon to surrender, but resolutely refused to do so, and said he would never be taken alive. After a parley the crowd partially untied the captured robber and compelled him to set fire to the barn. The advancing flames finally forced the robber to come out, but he still refused to surrender and the crowd of citizens fired a volley at him. He fell dead, pierced by three bullets. Two took effect in the head and one in the side, and either would have been fatal.

It was with the utmost difficulty that the angry crowd was prevented from wreaking vengeance on the robber that was alive. But Sheriff Payne hustled him into a buggy and drove rapidly out of the way to town. A crowd of several hundred gathered at the jail when the Sheriff reached here with his prisoner. There were loud cries of "Shoot him!" "Hang him!" but the officer managed to elude the mob and landed his trembling prisoner safely behind the bars.

The captured man, or rather boy, who is only 19 years of age, has made a complete confession. He says his name is Charles W. Crawford, and his home is near Patter son, Madison County. The dead robber is O. Wilkins, and was released only a few weeks ago from the Minnesota penitentiary at Stillwater, where he served three years for robbery. Crawford says their only weapon was a repeating Winchester shot gun, carried by Wilkins, and the testimony of witnesses bears out this statement. He claims to have been coerced into assisting Wilkins and says they went to Indianola last Monday morning for the purpose of robbing the bank there, but he refused at the last moment after reaching the town and the job was abandoned.

They stayed last night with a farmer living a few miles south of here and drove to town this morning. Their team was stolen from the prisoner's stable, W. W. Crawford of Madison County.

They secured only about \$600 from the bank, and the money was all found where their buggy broke down. It is not believed that either Bailey or Leach is fatally hurt. The latter received a full charge of shot in the shoulder making a bad but not dangerous wound. Bailey was shot in the arm almost to the windpipe. He will recover unless inflammation sets in. Several citizens were hurt by the robbers on the way to the buggy. Postmaster Barr stepped out of the postoffice just as the retreating robbers passed. The latter ordered him inside, but he could not comply in time, and he was shot striking his forehead and another piercing his arm and another his forehead. J. M. Byers, J. M. Simcoe and a boy named Charles Decker were also injured. The daring robbery has caused great excitement, the town is full of armed men, most of whom had turned out from neighboring towns on the first report of the robbery to aid in the capture of the robbers. There is still considerable talk of lynching Crawford, but the Sheriff and leading citizens are trying to pacify the crowd and will probably succeed, though if anybody made a start there would be plenty of followers to make the bandit stretch him.

## EXCORIATED THE GOVERNOR

## ASSEMBLYMAN MONROE "ROASTS" THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF ARKANSAS.

## LIVELY RUMPS IN THE LEGISLATURE OVER THE DEFEAT OF A PET BILL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—Intense excitement was felt in the House this afternoon when Mr. Monroe of this county rose to a question of personal privilege and bitterly denounced Governor Clarke in connection with the Governor's criticism of the House for defeating the Railroad Commission bill.

Monroe made a hot speech and excoriated the Governor in unmeasured terms. He accused Clarke of making promises when running for Attorney-General to collect back taxes from the telegraph and railroad companies, but had failed to fulfill the promise. Monroe continued by saying that he called on the Governor yesterday on public business and was insulted by the Governor, who refused to see him.

In the course of Monroe's bitter speech he was repeatedly cautioned by the chair to use milder language, but he paid no attention and continued to flay the Governor. He concluded by saying among other things:

"I do not say anything here that I will not say to any man anywhere. I feel like standing upon this floor and branding that man who insinuates anything against this body as an infamous liar. I have as much or more evidence to prove that Clarke is a rascal than he has to prove the members of this Legislature are."

A reporter asked Governor Clarke this evening what he had to say in reply to Monroe's attack on him. He said:

"In answer to your inquiry I have to say that it is not expected of me that I should notice every cur that barks at my heels. The one I refer to is already in possession of my opinion of him."

In the House this afternoon Butler offered a resolution ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to eject from the House the representatives of the Memphis Commercial Appeal because of criticisms in that paper on the course of the members who opposed the railroad commission bill. Pandemonium reigned when the resolution was read, and the House deferred action until tomorrow by the advice of cool-headed members.

## BERING SEA AWARDS.

## Sir Richard Webster Will Question the British Government.

LONDON, March 7.—The Times says that exceptional interest attaches to the question that Sir Richard Webster, member of Parliament for the Isle of Wight, Division of Hampshire, and one of the British counsel before the Bering Sea tribunal of arbitration, will put to the Government to-day (Thursday) a question in regard to the negotiations for the settlement with the United States of British sealers' claims for seizure prior to the arbitration proceedings.

Sir Richard will point out that the award of the tribunal was adverse to the United States, the only point unsettled being the amount of compensation, and that Canada had agreed to the amount she was willing to accept in full settlement of her claims.

Therefore, he will ask whether, in view of the great and growing discontent in Canada, the Government proposes to take any action, if so, what steps, to settle the dispute, either by obtaining the payment by the United States of the amount agreed to, or, if necessary, by arbitration.

## NEWCHWANG CAPTURED.

## After a Desperate Fight the Japs Gain Another Victory.

SHANGHAI, March 6.—The Japanese captured the city of New Chwang Monday night after a desperate fight with the Chinese defenders.

Local papers state that the Third and Fifth Japanese divisions attacked the native city of New Chwang from the northward on the morning of March 4. A large number of Chinese fled towards Yin Kow, the treaty port. The Chinese defenders of the native city occupied the houses and streets, but were gradually run out, all the while stubbornly resisting.

At 11 o'clock Monday night all the Chinese were driven out of the city, after having lost 1800 killed or wounded. Six hundred were made prisoners. Eighteen guns and a quantity of munitions of war fell into the hands of the Japanese. The losses of the Japanese were only 200 killed or wounded.

## Died After Arrest.

## NEW YORK, March 6.—Ex-Judge James McDonald of Chicago died suddenly here to-night. He had just been arrested on a charge of causing a disturbance in a cafe. It is not known whether his death was due to natural causes or to blows received during a personal altercation.

## There are over 300 orders of nobility in the various states of Germany.

## A tunnel was made with knives stolen.

## NO GOVERNMENT HELP.

## Captain Morgan Explains the Escape of His Brother, the General.

WASHINGTON, Ky., March 6.—Captain Charles H. Morgan, brother of General John Morgan, who with his other brother, R. C. Morgan, was in the Ohio penitentiary during the civil strife up to the time of the General's escape, when shown Rede-baugh's statement about Government connivance, said:

"The story is impossible. There were seventy of Morgan's men in the penitentiary, thirty-five in single cells on the first floor and the same number on the floor above. Brother Dick had a cell on the first floor and the general on the second floor.

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## WARNER WARMING UP

## Says Sentiment on the Money Question is Crystallizing.

## GOLD AND BIMETALLISM.

## Silver Champions to Conduct Their Campaign on Very Straight Lines.

## ROTHSCHILD'S CANNOT RULE.

## Men of the New Party Fighting for a Proper Recognition of the White Metal.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In conversation with the correspondent of the CALL to-day General Warner, who is the most active of those engaged in the new silver party movement, said:

"Sentiment on the money question is rapidly crystallizing in the United States and the campaign of next year will show that the people are interested in but one issue. That issue is the gold standard versus the bimetallic standard. Bimetallism will win. The campaign will be conducted on straight and well-defined lines, and everybody, politicians included, will be brought to the scratch."

"What is your idea of what the policy of the gold men is likely to be at the international conference?" was asked.

"As they are playing merely for delay they may try to divert the question from its legitimate channel. The Rothschilds may even propose some such scheme as they did before for extending and increasing the uses of silver. But that is not the end we have in view, nor will any such proposition be seriously considered by the friends of silver. Silver properly recognized as the standard money is what we are fighting for and we will be content with nothing else. Of course, there will be talk about a change of ratio, but nothing can come of that. France for one would refuse to receive her silver. But her programme is in no wise dependent upon that of the conference may or may not do. We are satisfied that England will dominate the deliberations and decision, and this is warrant enough for us to go ahead with our plans."

"Will the new party make any effort to influence results in this year's State elections?"

"No, though, of course, the silver question will, without any effort of ours, come up in State convention and be discussed on the stump. Silver, too, will show gratifying strength. But we are arranging for the national campaign. We can hope for no permanent benefit without we can secure the election of a President and Congress friendly to silver and committed to the remonetization of that metal, and so our fight proper will not be made until next year. And it will be made in earnest, and under conditions that will bring silver men together out of both old parties. There will be some hesitation here and there for awhile. Old political affiliations are not easily broken, but when the real issue is presented and the real situation understood, no sincere friend of silver, north or south, east or west, will draw back or desert her cause."

"No mention is made about a running mate for Mr. Sibley?" was suggested.

"There is some difference of opinion as to the Vice-President," was the reply. "It has not been agreed as yet whether the second place on the ticket should be filled from the South or West, or by a former Republican or Democrat. But that will be attended to in time."

"Who are you expecting the gold men to put up next year?"

"Their ticket may be Morton and Lincoln. Morton would represent their policy very well, being a rich New York banker, and Lincoln's name would be expected to draw in the Middle States and throughout the coast. I don't think Reed stands any chance. The gold men will play for the East and must take and make the most of a thoroughly representative man of their kind and locality. Morton would suit them better than Reed."

## ALL MUST GET PROTECTION

## MEMBERS OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES TAKE ACTION AS TO TURKEY'S TACTICS.

## BY ITS TREATIES THIS GOVERNMENT HAS THE RIGHT TO PROTEST AGAINST ATROCITIES.

Boston, March 6.—At a meeting of citizens in this vicinity representing various Christian denominations, held at Hotel Bellevue this afternoon, the imperiled condition of American interests in Turkey were discussed and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consequence of existing treaties between the United States and Turkey it lies within the power of the United States Government to exercise its influence and authority to protect the interests of American citizens resident in Turkey.

Resolved, That in view of the frequent violation of American rights during many years, it is the duty of the United States to secure strict justice in each case of violation of such rights.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Government to utter its protest against the Armenian atrocities that have shocked the civilized world.

Resolved, That we appeal to citizens throughout the United States to use all possible influence with the Government at Washington, by petition and otherwise, to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Resolved, That we suggest to all ministers of the gospel throughout the country to bring to the attention of their people on the last Sunday in April the facts relating to the Armenian atrocities and the vindication of our rights.

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## CAUSED A STIR IN SOCIETY.

## William K. Vanderbilt's Conduct Indorsed by His Family.

NEW YORK, March 6.—There has been considerable stir in society over the Vanderbilt divorce yesterday, and it is the general impression that W. K. Vanderbilt is glad to be free. At any rate his family was heartily in union with him, and for several months none of the Vanderbilts have spoken to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. It has been embarrassing at times, when the women of the family have met at balls, but when they have done so it has always been as strangers.

It is quite well known that Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt's desire was to live in Europe most of the time. After the divorce America is not pleasant to her, so she had planned to take her children abroad and join the American colony in either London or Paris. The only concession that W. K. Vanderbilt seemed anxious to have made him was that his children be educated in America.

## ALL NEGOTIATIONS OFF.

## Now There Will Be a Big Strike of the Coal Miners.

PITTSBURGH, March 6.—All negotiations between the miners and the owners in the Pittsburgh district have been declared off, and the strike, involving 12,000 to 17,000 men, is ordered.

The conference committee of the miners and the owners failing to agree on a 69-cent rate, demanded by the former, the operators proposed a joint convention of the miners and operators in this city for Saturday. The proposition was reported to the Miners' Convention this morning and promptly rejected.

A vote was then taken and the strike ordered to take effect immediately. The miners are hopeful of winning, as the lake shipments of coal are about to begin and never have the miners been so thoroughly organized.

## TO TEST DOUGLASS' WILL.

## Children of His First Wife Desire Some of the Property.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6.—It is reported here that the heirs of the late Frederick Douglass' will will contest property of the will of the deceased when it is offered at Washington.

It is said the feeling of the children of the first wife and the widow has not always been the most friendly and that during the latter days of Douglass' life he decided much of his property to Mrs. Douglass without the knowledge of the children, who are now considerably exercised in seeing their father's property slipping away from them.

## AS TO FOLLOWING LEDGES.

## Mining Case of Great Interest Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Supreme Court of the United States was engaged in listening to arguments in the case of the Last Chance Mining Company vs. the Tyler Mining Company, which comes to the court on a writ of certiorari from the court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Both mines are located in Idaho, and the suit involves besides the question of priority of locations, the effect of broken end lines and the more important point as to whether the owners of a mining claim have the right to follow their ledge outside the surface lines of their property extended vertically.

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The bureau officials will co-operate with them as far as possible in purging the lists, and will make an investigation of the matter through an inspector.

## CREWS FOR WARSHIPS

## Five Idle Vessels Will Now Be Placed in Commission.

## MEN WERE VERY SCARCE.

## However, One Thousand More Will Be Enlisted in the Service.

## VETERAN CRAFT YET ON DUTY.

## But With the Increased Forces Two New Fighters Are to Be at Once Equipped.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Having secured the necessary legislation from Congress after a hard struggle the officials of the Navy Department have taken prompt action to put five or more vessels into commission for active service. The five are the steel cruiser Boston and corvette Marion at the Mare Island yard, the modern double-turreted monitor Amphitrite at the navy-yard at Norfolk and the Government-built battle-ship Maine and the old wooden frigate Lancaster at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

These vessels have been ready for some time and would have been put into commission before but for a lack of seamen. The Maine and Amphitrite are new ships and have never been to sea. The Lancaster and Marion are veterans. The Marion is in the same class as the Alert and Ranger, now doing service on the western coast of Central America, and like them she is believed to be good for several years' more service.

The Lancaster is one of the finest ships of the old navy and has made an excellent record. Being constructed of wood she is obsolete as a fighting machine, according to modern ideas, and she has sailed her last foreign cruise. Her last active service was as flagship of the Asiatic squadron. She will never again occupy a station of such importance. Since her return to New York she has been transformed into a training-ship and, when commissioned, will be sent to Newport and utilized in giving practical instruction in gunnery.

Congress added 1000 men to the enlisted strength of the navy, and the Navy Department has decided to utilize the increase at once in manning the five ships mentioned. The Boston, Marion and Lancaster have undergone extensive repairs and have been ready for sea for some time. It is estimated that it will take the entire additional force to properly man the quinquet. The statement that the provision for the increase of the enlisted force has been rendered nugatory by a failure to appropriate for their "food and clothing" is erroneous. As a matter of fact there is ample provision for feeding the men out of the general provision for rations, and, so far as clothing is concerned, no appropriation is needed, for the simple reason that "Jackies" like officers have to pay for their own clothing.

The new men will be provided with the necessary clothing by the Government, and the cost thereof will be deducted gradually from their pay, just as has been done with men in the navy from time immemorial. There is a general appropriation for rations for enlisted men, and according to the statement of naval officers no distinction will be made between old or new men in the use of this fund, which is ample under all conditions to meet every possible requirement up to the time of the next regular meeting of Congress, when there will be ample time to consider a deficiency in this respect, if it should then exist.

Without an increase in the present enlisted force it would have been impossible to place a single additional vessel in commission. For three years the navy has suffered severely for want of men to properly man the new ships. The navy yards, receiving ships and recruiting stations were so depleted by constant drafts upon them that finally they all together could not muster men enough for a crew for one ship. The Maine would have been put into commission two months ago had there been a crew available. The same is true of the Boston and the Amphitrite.

Of the vessels soon to be placed in commission the Boston and Marion will be attached to the Pacific squadron under command of Admiral Beardslee, and the Maine and Amphitrite will be attached to the North Atlantic or home squadron, under command of Admiral Meade.

The Lancaster will probably be under command of the head of the naval training school at Newport.

## EXHIBITION OF AGRICULTURE.

## Austria's Inducements for the Coming Show at Vienna.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Morton has been advised through the Department of State of an international exhibition of agricultural machinery to be held in Vienna on May 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1895. The list of applicants for space from American exhibitors will remain open until April 1, 1895, and all exhibits must be in place by the 13th of the same month. Exhibitors whose machinery needs power must supply their own motors, which will be regarded as a part of the exhibit. Arrangements have been made concerning the free entry of all exhibits and privilege of transportation over the Austrian railways, and the Austrian Government has requested this Government to guarantee free re-entry of all exhibits from this country which may not be sold in Austria.

## CONVICTED OF LIEB.

## Colored Recorder Taylor Successfully Prosecutes Officer Chase.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The libel case of C. H. Taylor, the colored Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, against W. Calvin Chase, the editor of a local negro organ, was closed to-day, and the jury after being out ten minutes returned a verdict of guilty. The defense filed a motion for appeal and intends to carry the case to the District Court of Appeals.

The trial has attracted considerable interest owing to the testimony introduced by the defense. Taylor was charged with gross immorality, both in and out of office, and with making illegal political assessments. The prosecution claimed that the charge was the result of a conspiracy to force the colored population to make concessions to a faction of the race.

## Mexican Mustang Liniment.

## goes to the very citadel of pain and puts all aches to flight.

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In a somewhat desultory manner the general last night touched lightly upon matters pertaining to the army, its present requirements and its standing as compared with the forces of other countries. He said that his idea had always been to place the army upon a modern basis, and that



It was the opinion of Mr. Reynolds and Captain McFee that the sudden desertion of 3000 men, 1000 of whom have families in actual distress, would be an encouragement to crime, and that temporary relief, at least, was absolutely indispensable.

Concerning the future nothing has been agreed upon, but it is possible that the suggestion of ex-Surveyor-General W. S. Green, that land be obtained through donation for the establishment of an industrial colony, will be attempted.

boy and brother of Ed Kearny. They attempted to enter a house at 1707 Oak street, but were frightened off by a lady next door. Then they went to the rear of Mrs. H. H. Hays' house, on Dayton street, but were again frightened. Nothing daunted, they went to the residence of Mrs. Bugbee, corner of Page and Dayton streets. The boy Kearny rang the door bell. When the woman opened the alley leading to the rear, ready to break into the house if no one answered the bell. Reynolds had been watching them and in the act of using the tool to pry open the park. They reached the Bugbee residence just as the three burglars were in the act of breaking into it. Reynolds caught Wilson and Kearny and the two laborers fled. The police are now making a check pending an investigation into the

O. HOWARD.  
[photograph.]

## POTTED PLANTS FOR THE MOLE.

It is suggested that the station at the Oakland mole might well be beautified by potted plants, which could be secured probably from the park or from public persons who own large grounds. If such a display of decoration were found feasible it might be extended to the new union depot on this side of the bay. The Association considers that it is important to make favorable first impressions upon visitors, since those impressions are usually the most lasting.

which may be appointed in pursuance of the joint resolution. The committee of eleven is composed of: C. C. Terrill, chairman; John M. Reynolds, secretary; George T. Gaden, H. E. Highton, J. A. Barry, F. E. Gibson, E. S. Barney, Rev. E. R. Dille, J. J. Truman, Curtis Hillver and Joseph

The following is the letter to the Senate and Assembly:

(b) In this question every county, municipality and individual within the State whose interests do

public interests, primary elections, political conventions, nominations for offices and general elections.

ters in which they are engaged, but upon irregular, and often corrupt, "pulls" (so termed) in the courts and all manner of public offices, public and private, and have thus debauched and spoiled the community.

There is a true and true American standard of respectability, usefulness and influence, they have substituted tests of their own, under which citizens have been estimated solely by their wealth, and the influence of railroad monopolists; that they have kept a debit and credit account with large numbers of citizens, in which they were and are debited with every abuse and wrong, and in which management and corruption as involved in railroad management and credited only with those acts and deeds

*Enacted by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate concurring, that a joint committee, to be composed of four members of the Assembly and four members of the Senate, from those bodies respectively in open session, be and the same hereby is created to constitute a special committee, to be known as the "Joint Committee on the Assembly, with all the authority and power required to investigate, and to report to the Assembly, and every the premises, all the definite accusations of fraud, bribery, corruption, undue influence and other offenses, in and about the Assembly, and the persons hereinabove specified and referred to, and to the holders, officers, employees, agents, intermediaries, and each of them, and against each and every one of them, and against each and every officer of the courts of this State, and against jurists, bailiffs and clerks, and against all persons, firms, corporations or organizations, of every kind and description, who or which may have participated in any fraud, bribery, corruption, undue influence or wrongful combination, as herein-*

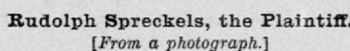
committee shall have, and it is hereby granted, full power and authority to employ shorthand writers, clerks and other requisite assistants: to

The proposed joint resolution closes with a provision for the appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation.

of the body seemed to prevail. "We had a meeting this afternoon, passed some reso-

**He Was Jerked Off a Cable-Car.**  
Walter Bassett, a carpenter living at Sunny-side, was riding on the dummy of a Howanz street cable car last night. At Sixteenth street the car gave a sudden jerk forward and Bassett was thrown on. In the next step of the car struck him on the back and, fortunately, threw him off the track. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital in the patrol wagon. Dr. J. H. Smith says he did not find any bones broken. He thought, however, his spine might have been injured by the blow.

Rudolph Spreckels has brought suit in the Superior Court to enjoin the Nevada Bank from transferring from his name certain shares of stock pledged by him to secure certain payments from C. A. Spreckels. Judge Hebbard has granted a tempo-



This was done, and Rudolph indorsed the certificates, it being agreed, so the complaint alleges, that the stock should remain in Rudolph's name until after the maturity of the debt. It was also agreed, sets forth the plaintiff, that upon the payment of the first yearly installment of the

him McCarty picked up a rock and hurled it at Walsh, striking him on the head and inflicting a painful though not a serious

to-day. McGowan, in the Police Court yesterday, pleaded guilty to the robbery. In addition to the stolen goods, a bundle containing several bars of soap.

**The Hesper Case.**

Ed Larsen, another witness against the men convicted of the murder of Mate Fitzgerald on the bark Hesper, was arrested by United States Marshal Baldwin yesterday. Sparf, one of the convicted men, is to have a new trial.

**The Iron Crown of Lombardy was**

**At 3c per Yard.**  
15,000 yards CAMBRIC GUIPURE EMBROIDERY, regular value 10c, will be offered at 5c a yard.

**At 10c per Yard.**  
10,000 yards CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK and SWISS GUIPURE EMBROIDERY, regular value 20c, will be offered at 10c per yard.

**At 15c per Yard.**  
8,000 yards CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK and SWISS GUIPURE EMBROIDERY, regular value 30c, will be offered at 15c per yard.

**At 20c per Yard.**  
6,000 yards CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK and SWISS GUIPURE EMBROIDERY, regular value 40c, will be offered at 20c per yard.

**At 25c per Yard.**  
5,000 yards CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK and SWISS GUIPURE EMBROIDERY, regular value 50c, will be offered at 25c per yard.

**At 50c per Yard.**  
2,000 yards CAMBRIC and SWISS EMBROIDERED DEMI-FLAUNCING, 27 inches wide, hemstitched and scalloped edges, regular value \$1, will be offered at 50c per yard.

**At 30 Cents per Yard.**  
NET TOP POINT DE GENE LACE, 9 inches wide, in Beurre and Ivory; regular value 50c, will be offered at 30c per yard.

Market Street, corner of Jones,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

'ONE YEAR BORROWS ANOTHER YEAR'S FOOL.'  
 YOU DIDN'T USE  
**SAPOLIO**  
 LAST YEAR. REMEMBER HOW YOU'VE USED THIS

**LAST YEAR. PERHAPS YOU WILL NOT THIS YEAR.**



## FASTEST LAUNCH ON THE WATER.

THE CRACK STEAM CRAFT WHICH IS BEING BUILT FOR DR. BUCKLEY.

SWIFT LITTLE SATELLITE.

THE BOAT WILL MAKE ELEVEN KNOTS AN HOUR—THE TRIAL TRIP.

The steamer Farallon, which arrived a few days ago from Puget Sound ports, brought from Seattle the hull and frame of a launch for Dr. V. P. Buckley, the well-known physician of this city. A few days ago the little craft was taken to the Union Gas-engine Company, where an engine is now being made for her. The Satellite is the name of the new launch, and before the season is over it is predicted that she will have passed everything in the bay. The vessel itself is a thing of beauty, but it is her lines which catch the yachtsman's eye. The graceful sweep of the white cedar hull, the sharp bow and overhanging stern give indications of what she can do, and, if the gas engine meets the requirements, the Satellite will be the fastest boat of her class on the bay.

The designer of the novel craft, for she will be a novelty in these waters, is R. T. Engelbrecht, now of Seattle, but formerly of this city. When only ten years old he was whittling models of boats, and, although his father's wealth and position were such as to give him his choice of vocations, he wanted nothing better than a boatshop. He became a crank on the subject, and has traveled all over the United States and studied the art of boat-building in the best-known ship and navy yards.

Last year Dr. Buckley owned the Hironde, and Attorney George A. Knight tried in vain to beat him with the Arrow. The aquatic attorney vowed to build a launch that would beat everything the physician could produce, and he has now a great bay-sweeper in course of construction. Dr. Buckley heard of Engelbrecht, and decided to try him. He became interested in the boat-builder, and was astonished when told what he could do. The result was that a contract was given for the Satellite, and Dr. Buckley is more than pleased with his bargain.

When completed the launch will be one of the most thorough little crafts afloat. She is 35 feet in length over all, but so beautifully is she proportioned that she does not appear to be more than 25 feet. Her extreme beam is 6 feet, 8 inches; depth at bow 51 feet, at the stern 6 feet and amidships 4 feet. She is copper-fastened throughout, and is the first vessel ever built on the coast in which plugs have been used instead of putty. Her rails and stanchions are of ash and her deck is seven-eighths inch fir, soaked in hot linseed oil. Her interior is a gem of art as well as of utility, and when the furnishings are in place the Satellite will be a creditable little floating palace. There are three cabins, of which the bulkheads can be removed at will, throwing the entire vessel into one large apartment in curly maple and hardwood

by his application. His petition stated that he was a severe sufferer from apoplexy and was unable to do hard work on that ground.

"Ever had a stroke?" queried a member of the committee.

"Oh, yes," replied the robust-looking petitioner. "I think the last one was the fourth or fifth."

His application was denied amid roars of laughter.

### THE TURNER CASES.

He Will Be Tried on Charges of Grand Larceny and Forgery.

J. F. Turner, real estate agent, appeared in Judge Low's court yesterday afternoon for his preliminary examination on the charges preferred against him by J. P. Frenna, the Polk-street barber. Turner has been in the City Prison since his arrest, about three months ago.

Turner was represented by Attorney George A. Knight and Frenna by ex-Judge Dibble.

About a week ago Judge Low dismissed a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses in regard to the Fresno property. There were three other charges against Turner—one of obtaining money by false pretenses in connection with the Santa Cruz property, one of grand larceny and another of forgery in connection with the Fresno property.

The forgery is based upon the certificate of registration of the deed to Frenna, it being alleged that the signature of the Recorder was forged. It is also alleged that Turner stole this deed from Frenna, hence the charge of grand larceny. Frenna says that although the deed cannot be found, he has several witnesses who will swear to having seen the certificate of registration.

There was a brief argument between counsel as to which case should be taken up first, and it was decided to take up the grand larceny charge. Then by mutual consent the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses on the Santa Cruz property was dismissed.

This leaves the grand larceny and forgery cases to be disposed of, and on those Attorney Knight secured a continuance till to-morrow.

### NOT WORRIED BY THREATS.

THE MAYOR HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF RECEIVING A CRANKY LETTER.

HE DID NOT NEGLECT TO ATTEND A MEETING THROUGH FEAR.

Though Mayor Suto himself claims to feel no apprehension regarding the threatening letters alleged to have been sent him recently, his friends are fearful that the strange publicity given the matter will urge on some crank to commit an assault on him.

"I have no recollection of seeing any such letter as has been mentioned," said the Mayor yesterday. "It may have been received and called to my attention, but if so, I have entirely forgotten it. We receive so many letters from citizens advising this or that course in regard to public matters or abusing me for my stand on some question or other that I have not time to attend to them and I have Mr. Rogers look them over, make a condensation and hand it to me. It frequently happens that his brief notes are all that I read and then if it does not strike me as important I throw the whole business into the

## BROAD OF BEAM IS THE WILNA.

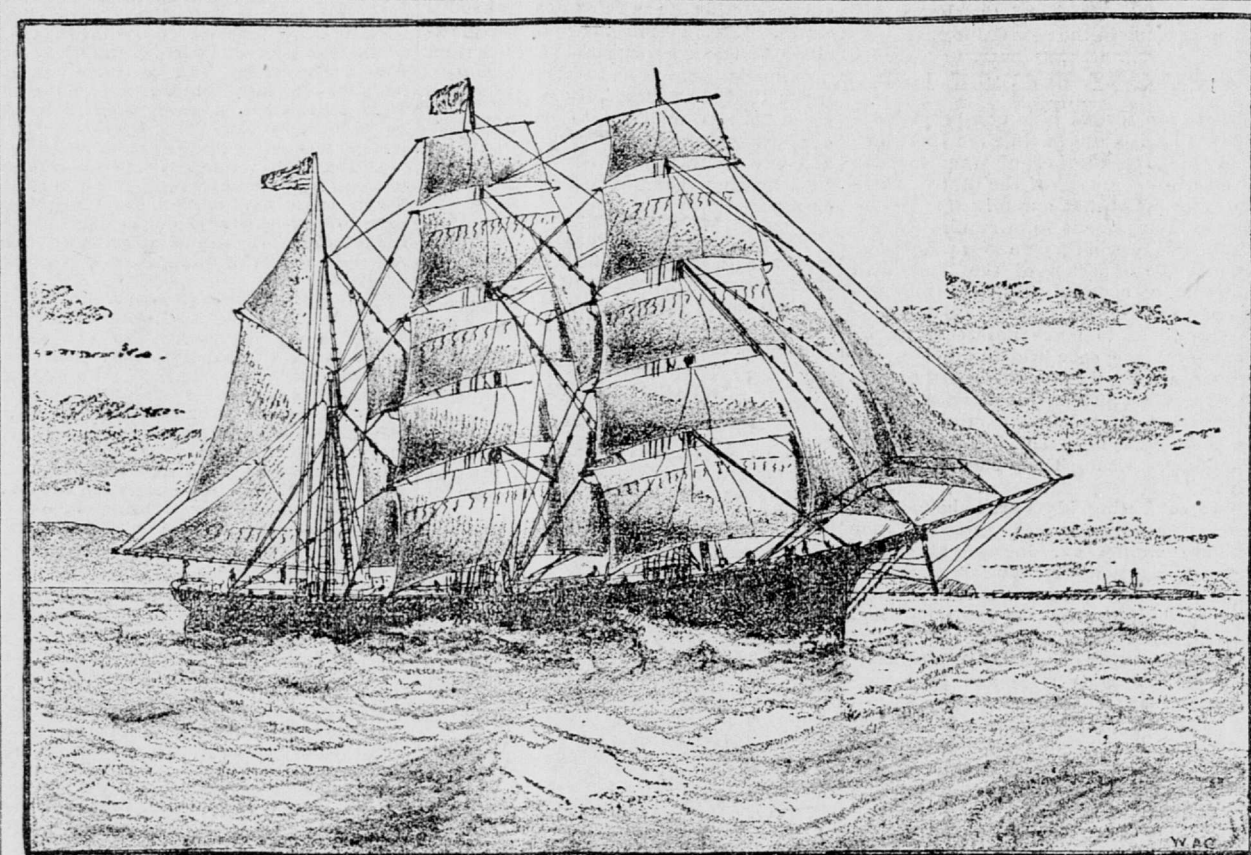
THE STURDY RECORD-BREAKING BARK THAT "FOOLS" HER OWNERS.

SHE DOESN'T DRAG HER WAKE

ON HER MAIDEN TRIP, YOUNG AND INEXPERIENCED, SHE WAS FAST.

Favored by breeze and seas the broad-beamed bark Wilna goes in and out of port as the tides.

"She is not sharp at the bow, like some of the newer clippers," said William E.



THE BROAD-BEAM BARK WILNA, A RECORD-BREAKER.

[Sketches for the "Call" by W. A. Coulter.]

Mighell, her owner, "but she is sharp on the quarterdeck and the seaweed never grows under her forefoot."

In this nautical adaptation of the old saying about "grass" growing under somebody's "feet" Captain Slater, her commander, receives a merited compliment for the bark under her seamanship fractures her own record every voyage. The last round

action. He scored Cook for the nature of his motion and denied it.

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## THE QUEER THINGS IN THE FAIR WILL.

A PROVISION IN ITS BODY HEADS OFF A POSSIBLE CO-ICIL.

BIG MONEY FOR TRUSTEES.

COUNSEL FOR CHARLES L. FAIR SAY THE CHILDREN COULD BE LEFT PENNILESS.

"Playing for time? Now, don't go away with the notion that we are not thoroughly in earnest," said George A. Knight, speaking about the Fair will case yesterday afternoon. "We are ready to file our con-

test just the minute the other side lets us know what we have to contest. Let them put in their document—a produced will or a lost will—and we file our contest at once. And when we do so, I may just as well say here, every man, woman and child in San Francisco not prejudiced will admit our cause to be just. The provisions of this will are so monstrous when analyzed—that it is to say when analyzed for what they are—that the will cannot stand. Reduced to its single principle this vast estate is handed over to the executors to do with as they wish. They may deny the nominal heirs everything, may turn them into the street. The will is so constructed as to invite the withholding of its benefits from the heirs. If the executors are honest men and do all that the heirs could expect in their behalf, still it will provide them an ample fortune.

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and trustees no such limitations are made. In other words, if they should be discharged and sent to prison for embezzlement in the meantime it would cut them out of the \$10,000, but they would still be the executors. Now, do you suppose William M. Pierson drew a will like that, except at the direct order of somebody? That provision alone indicates to me that Pierson never sat down to draw the Fair will as a visitor in this matter. He simply changed into his own handwriting something that was sent to him for that purpose.

"Mr. Goodfellow was Fair's personal attorney and confidential man. Why did he not draw the will? It would not have looked right. Mr. Goodfellow knew that this will would be closely inspected, and all these questions raised, and he must be in a position to say I never saw the will; I did not draw it."

"Did Fair himself write it? Is it likely? I can imagine his dictating to his secretary what he wanted incorporated in the will at different times and having it sent to Pierson, perhaps, to have it put in legal shape. And this could be done again and again, could it not? Separate clauses being sent to Pierson until we have those seven separate half sheets of leafy paper, fourteen pages so oddly worded, calling for a signature at the foot of each of thirteen pages, but having a signature at only one, the last of these thirteen and all of the first eleven pages which were unsigned, handing over the estate to the trustees."

"If Pierson had had a consultation with Fair, don't you suppose he would have asked 'Do you wish to have these men serve as trustees, though they have left your service before death and you have cut them out of the \$10,000 legacy?' If you were building a will and were determined to have it just right, wouldn't you expect your attorney to call your attention to such a lapse as that? No, Pierson never consulted with Fair directly; he did as he was directed and he did not get his words from Fair personally."

"But the most significant thing in the whole document is the provision in the body of it that no codicil should change any of the stipulations as to the trust. Now the idea of Jim Fair, if he was in his right mind and sane, as they say, was, was cutting himself off from the possibility of changing the provisions of his last will, isn't it beyond reason and very significant?"

### SUNSHINE AND BLOSSOMS.

TREASURES FROM FLORA'S DOMAIN THAT GIVE DELIGHT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THAT IS WHAT CALIFORNIA HAS WHILE THE EAST IS TROUBLED WITH BLIZZARDS.

While the people of the East are feeling the effects of snow and blizzards, those of the Golden State, the land of sunshine in winter, are at this season enjoying the luxuries that their Eastern cousins are deprived of until spring is far advanced.

Not only is this the land of sunshine, but it is the land of flowers—not alone those that are nursed in the hothouses, but the hardy ones that bloom in the open air. The private gardens around many of the homes on Pacific Heights, Nob Hill and the Western Addition, that are filled with beautiful flowers that please the eye and fill the air with fragrance, are the envy of the people from the other side of the Sierras who come here to escape the rigor of an Eastern winter.

In Golden Gate Park, which is not far from the ocean, whence night winds blow pretty cold at times, there is a wealth of Flora's beauties in bloom.

"Have we many outdoor blossoms at this time?" repeated one of the gardeners yesterday.

"We have so many that it would be impossible to call them off, but we have violets of every variety, pansies of every shade known, hyacinths of a dozen varieties, tulips of several shades, acacias in full flower, the Australian flower known as the paper buglers, 'kiss me,' Marguerites, pyrus japonica, camellia japonica (red and white), beautiful pink and white azaleas, cineraria, roses that are changing from bud to blossom, that pretty white flower called taurestina, cassis in bud and flower, the cowslip or mayflower, pink and yellow oxalis, the sea pink—a striking flower in pink and greenish yellow—sweet peas that are ready to burst into flower. The heather is in full bloom and the prunus or wild plum is showing its beautiful white flowers on leafless branches. Then there is the hardy forget-me-not, the hydrangea and many more than I cannot call to mind just now, but that ought to be enough to make the people in the East envious."

J. B. Sproule, a prominent florist, furnishes the following list of flowers not included in the park gardener's enumeration: Daisies, wallflowers, primroses, abutilons, lilies, heliotropes, flowering quince, flowering peaches, plums, seed almonds, geraniums, fuchsias, wisteria, daphne and magnolias.

In the park there are sections in which the white and pink daisies show just above the grass. We are reminded of the old adage, "a garden is a distance look like a mosaic in setting of an old-fashioned garden." The violet beds send out a delicious fragrance, almost overpowering, while in the valley where the pansies grow, these modest flowers, each having on its leaves the imprint of the face of an old-fashioned grandmother, moved with a slight breeze and each seemed to nod a welcome to the onlooker.

San Franciscans are also enjoying early vegetables, as the markets make a good display of green peas, asparagus and cucumbers, to say nothing of potatoes.

### "GOLDEN RULE" SEWING MACHINE!

We Have a Few Left and After They Are Gone We Will Have No More.

THINK OF IT!

A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-ARM SEWING MACHINE

With 3 Drawers \$21.35

With 5 Drawers \$23.35

IN STYLE, QUALITY AND DURABILITY the "Golden Rule" Machine are equal to those selling for twice the price.

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS. FREE INSTRUCTIONS.

DAVIS BROTHERS

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from any objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50¢ and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Depot, 323 Market St., S. F.

Weekly Call, \$1.50 per Year

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## LOOK UP, NOT DOWN

Spring Days Bring Good Cheer to the Weak.

Paine's Celery Compound in Thousands of Homes.

On Every Hand People Are Getting Well.

The Great Spring Remedy Makes One Strong.

Now Ordered by Physicians Everywhere in March.

Oh! what avail the largest gifts of heaven When drooping health and spirits go amiss? How tasteless, then, whatever can be given; Health is the vital principle of bliss.

Weak, tired-out men and women with nerves "unstrung" and badly nourished need Paine's celery compound. They are especially urged to take it during these early spring days of March and April, when the body is most susceptible to its strengthening influence.

Of the thousands of men and women with brains and hands all day actively engaged, but whose physical powers are little used, who imagine themselves more dangerously sick than they are, the vast majority are merely reduced in strength and spirits, and need nothing but a vigorous tonic in the spring to recuperate their tired nerves. They need nothing so much as Paine's celery compound. It exactly fills the need.

The infirmities peculiar to the aged come from stagnating blood and the tardy, scanty production of nerve force. They should take Paine's celery compound—there is no time to lose in its use. The rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness and lack of strength that Paine's celery compound so rapidly dispels are thus found to be mere temporary conditions to which their time of life is liable, and the cause of needless anxiety.

Needless if they fully perceive the meaning of these infirmities and take pains at once to correct the beginnings of weakness and debility, as it is so easy to do now in the spring.

Paine's celery compound is the great spring medicine. It is prescribed by countless physicians in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, and the multitude of other results of starved nerves and depleted blood. In every drugstore in the country, Paine's celery compound is always to be obtained.

It is the world's great remedy for weakness. Its use year by year through so large a part of the civilized world tells something of the good it must be accomplishing. If men and women who feel the effects of too close application to work would use Paine's celery compound, there would be less insomnia, less pain in the back of the neck, fewer days of utter physical exhaustion and incapacity for anything but suffering. Its extensive use to-day is the cause of a vast alleviation of human misery and despair. Its presence in the world is a blessing. It has kept the family circle whole in thousands of homes that are happy and grateful to-day. Try it.

"THE SPRING HAS COME, THE FLOWERS IN BLOOM."

AND NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FLOWER POTS!

Fancy Shapes, assorted colors..... 50c

7-inch Potted, assorted colors..... 70c

7-inch Orleans, spiral pattern..... 85c

7-inch Berlin, spiral pattern..... 85c

6-inch Hibernia, spiral pattern..... 80c

6-inch Rocco, scalloped top..... 90c

7-inch Pacific, shell pattern..... \$1.00

8-inch Orleans, Capri decoration..... \$1.10

7-inch Rocco, beautiful design..... \$1.15

7-inch Rocco, new pattern..... \$1.25

And many other styles and prices.

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CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,  
Editor and Proprietor.  
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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.  
Jimmy, get your veto.

The revolution in Cuba is only a blow-hole.

The Governor has a chance for a ten-strike.

Third street is bad, but some other streets are worse.

We must have clean streets as well as clean politics.

Leave the flower-stands alone and move the cobblestones.

If the General Government has no use for Goat Island, we have.

If there is any sermon in a cobblestone it preaches damnation.

For the present at any rate, the flower of the period is a daisy.

No city can put on metropolitan airs that tolerates sewer gas.

We expect Los Angeles to stand in with us on the competing road.

Don't forget that we must have proper sewers to have healthy homes.

Nevada proposes to touch the button of irrigation and blossom like the rose.

About the best move we can expect from the Legislature is a motion to adjourn.

Street improvement would be a cure for present evils and a prevention of worse to come.

The Governor will find his seat more comfortable if he sits down on extravagance.

Candidates for the Legislature hereafter should be put under bonds to keep their pledges.

There are some men who never get into a combination without making it a complication.

Since oleomargarine under its own name smells just as sweet, it might as well be sold under that name.

It may be constitutional, but it is certainly un-American for a Police Commissioner to hold office for life.

Let us get the work of municipal improvement started before the Republican National Convention comes.

From what some Assemblymen say, it appears that certain reformers have been talking more than they knew.

The common saying that California got nothing from the deficit Congress is in itself a proof that she got a black eye.

Although there are only two Democrats in the Kansas Senate, they have been disturbing the State with a faction fight.

When the Democratic Congressmen gets home he will have a hard time trying to explain what he has been doing all winter.

The reason why a scandal circulates so rapidly is that while everybody wishes to get hold of it, no one is willing to keep it.

Brazil is making progress in republican government and has got far enough along to substitute election riots for revolutions.

Legislators who wish to evade a moral responsibility for broken pledges will probably plead an immoral irresponsibility.

The appeal of the bimetalists for a third party comes in good time to be discussed, decided and laid aside before the next campaign begins.

In consenting to reduce the misappropriations a little the Senators acted with as much benignity as if they were forgiving people.

Now that the war talk between Mexico and Guatemala is over, Corbett and Fitzsimmons have resumed their long-distance tongue punching.

The Goulds can meet any boasting on the part of the Astors and the Vanderbilts by the quiet remark that they own a count and have no scandals.

Every step of the San Joaquin road thus far has been wisely taken, and the election of Alexander Mackie to the office of secretary was one of the best.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is now in a position to prove that marriage is not a failure and divorce is a success, for by the double operation she has cleaned up \$100,000 a year.

The report that the American Church Missionary Society is short in its accounts leads to the conclusion that some of the members must have been introducing politics into religion.

When a week goes by without the successful working of the gold-brick swindle in some part of the United States, it is a very exceptional week, and yet the American people are intelligent and "all-fired smart."

President Worthington of San Jose Grange says that if every man, woman and child in California would eat only ten pounds of dried fruit annually, the entire product could be marketed in this State, and the suggestion as well as the taste is good enough to give everybody a fruit for supporting home industry.

It is reported in Washington that in the next Congress Mr. Lusk is likely to be chairman of the Postoffice Committee, and Mr. Bowers of the Committee on Military Affairs. These positions would be well deserved on the double count that the men are worthy of them and that it is high time for California to be taking her rightful place in Congress and getting her share of the honors.

The silver men who are thinking of leaving the Republican party in order to start a bimetalist party, evidently overlook the fact that in addition to free silver coinage we need the Nicaragua canal, the Hawaiian cable, bounties to shipping, the re-arrangement of the tariff on the protective principle, and the irrigation of arid lands. A party cannot stand on one issue alone. The people demand many things and from the Republican party they can get them all.

**A POLITICAL BLUNDER.**

The address of the Bimetallic League, published in the CALL yesterday, was undoubtedly the most important political document of the year. Its importance was due partly to the greatness of the subject, partly to the skill of the argument embodied in the address, but mainly to the signatures attached to it. A cause becomes great whenever great men advocate it, and the fact that such a statesman as Senator Jones of Nevada has signed his name to this document raises it to the rank of the highest political manifestos of the time.

With all due credit to the document and with all respect to those who signed it, however, we cannot regard it as other than a political blunder. The fundamental principle upon which it is based is an error in politics. Starting with the unquestionable statement that the money problem is now the dominant issue in the United States, it proceeds to argue that neither the Republican nor the Democratic party has taken a decided stand in favor of the re-coinage of silver and therefore a new party is necessary to advocate the cause of bimetalism and bring about that change in monetary affairs which is necessary to the welfare of the people.

Conceding the dominant importance of the recoinage of silver, we cannot admit the conclusion drawn from it. Political parties cannot be founded upon a single issue, no matter how great and far-reaching that issue may be. Many things are to be done by the American people in the near future. The tariff must be reformed on the protective system, the Nicaragua canal must be constructed, the Hawaiian cable laid, American shipping fostered and promoted, and a vigorous foreign policy enforced in all quarters of the globe. To whom could the people look for these things if they elected a new party pledged only to free silver? Such a Congress would speedily fall into warring factions worse even than that which has so recently passed away, and while it might do something to settle the monetary issue, it might also unsettle every other issue on which the growing welfare of the country depends.

No statesman nor any party is a more earnest or steadfast advocate of silver coinage than the CALL. Nevertheless we can neither follow nor approve of the proposed movement. There is no need of a third party. The Republican party is firmly pledged to bimetalism. The great leaders of the party have espoused that cause and the rank and file are in hearty accord with them. The surest and speediest way to return to bimetalism is through the return to power of the Republican party. At the present time every aspect of the situation and every prospect of the future promises a safe solution of all our problems by the triumphs of Republicanism. It is a matter of regret, therefore, that any Republican at this juncture should talk of forming a new party or entering upon any untried experiments.

The way to win on this issue, as on all other issues, is to remain true to the party that saved the Union and maintained its prosperity unbroken for thirty years. The party will give us the Nicaragua canal, the Hawaiian cable, the protective tariff, a subsidy for American ships and free silver as well.

**OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.**

San Francisco has a fine fleet of coasting vessels. Some of them were built in the East and have come here on deep-water voyages have been put in local service. The greater number are the product of our own yards. We have ample facilities for their construction. Our fir timber is excellent in quality and cheap in price. Pacific Coast spars are in demand the world over. Our coasters are stanch, large carriers and good sailors.

When we turn from our coasting to our deep-water trade we find it mostly in foreign bottoms. We have some vessels of domestic build, but the big ships that gather here each season to carry away our wheat crop are under foreign flags. They are mostly British iron ships.

Our navigation laws secure our coasting trade to American-built vessels. There is no such protection for our ships engaged in foreign trade. The postal subsidy law gave a small measure of encouragement to American-built steamers. It was originally intended to foster the building of American sailing ships, but Democracy was then strong enough in Congress to knock that provision out of the bill.

As the emporium of the Pacific Coast San Francisco should build and own a large part of its deep-water tonnage. Wooden ships are by no means obsolete. Where the advantages are so great for their construction as here, they can continue to compete with steel and iron for most purposes. For that matter we have built some of the best steel men-of-war in the world and can do the same for the merchant service on demand. As a commercial and manufacturing community we should develop our resources in the ocean paths of peace. By steam and sail, with wood and steel, we should do our own transportation to our own profit.

The next Congress will be strongly Republican. It will favor the extension of American manufactures and the development of American carrying trade. It will be in a position to offer encouragement to American shipbuilding. This turn in our National legislation comes in opportunity with the movement now in progress in California for increased industrial activity.

A day or two ago a Puget Sound built whaleback steamer came into port on her first voyage. Ships of her class have proved very successful in the navigation of the Great Lakes. They are an illustration of the facility with which American ingenuity adapts means to ends. As steam is a measure displacing sail power, especially on comparatively short voyages, the development of this type of steamer may have its influence on the commerce of the Pacific. With a little temporary Government encouragement, cheap coal, which we are in a fair way to get, and the enterprise to strike out for ourselves, we may soon see a fleet of sea-going whalebacks plying between San Francisco and Mexico, South American, Hawaiian, Australasian and Oriental ports. They will be built in our own shipyards, fly our flag and earn our own money.

**THE NEW MINING ERA.**

The sale of a placer mine near Yreka to a firm of capitalists moves a press correspondent to predict that Siskiyou is about to enter upon a new era of mining development.

This will not surprise pioneers who remember when Yreka was one of the lively placer camps of California. There can be little doubt about the mineral wealth of Siskiyou. Compared with some other mining counties, it has been neglected. Yet the judgment of the most experienced mining districts of this State there is more gold in the ground than has ever been taken out. How much more there is likely to be true of a county like Siskiyou. During the depression of late years in California gold mining there have been plenty of indications that a revival would follow. The war against silver has in-

creased the demand for the yellow metal. Improvements have been made in mining processes. The cost of labor has fallen. Communication and transportation are easier and cheaper. Supplies are more readily obtained. All these things make for the cheapening of production and the profitable working of ground that some years ago offered few inducements to capitalists.

Hydraulic mining is on the way to renewed activity under conditions designed to guard against injury to other interests. We may never have another boom in placer mining and "poor men's diggings," but it is very certain that capital and enterprise have a great field before them in our mining counties. Distance lends enchantment to the mining prospect, but South Africa holds out risks as well as inducements, which may be avoided within a day or two's travel from San Francisco. The mining population of our mountains have no need to leave civilization behind them. Orchards and vineyards find their most favorable conditions in the foothills within sight and sound of monitors and stamp-mills. The miners' dishes offer facilities for irrigation to the horticulturists. The grain fields of the valleys are within a few hours' ride. The farm, the orchard, the mine, the home, the school and the church will all be in touch in the new California.

**A PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.**

There are several bills now pending before the Legislature having for their purpose the amendment of the existing primary election laws of the State. There can be no doubt that our primary election laws in their present form require amendment. The reason they do so is principally because the adoption of the present ballot law so changed about the number of the code sections referring to elections in general as to make unintelligible the chapter of the code which provides for primary elections and which refers back to those sections. The issue, therefore, is not whether an amendment of the primary elections law is necessary, but rather what amendment among those suggested is the best.

Two conflicting ideas are to be found in the proposed measures amending the primary election law. One aims at making primary elections compulsory, and requires that the parties shall hold their primary elections on the same day, and that all shall be governed as to the time, place and manner of conducting said elections by the same rules and by a non-partisan board of election officers, selected in some non-partisan way. The entire scope and object of this measure seems to be to eliminate party organization, abolish party control and banish party spirit from primary elections.

The very statement of the scope and object of this measure embodies the strongest objection to its success which could possibly be urged. It is a grave mistake to attempt to discourage and destroy party spirit as an element of political organization. The existence of parties is a vital feature of our social system, and their healthy political life. They are to the State what the ceaseless motion of its waters is to the sea—an essential to its purity and a preventive of stagnation and decay. There has been already too much interference on the part of recent statute-makers with the rights of men to ally themselves in parties and to advance their political views by means of party spirit. The primary election ought not to be subjected to the disintegrating influence of non-partisanship. Every party, in the selection of the men who shall compose its own conventions and nominate its own candidates, should be free to adopt its own mode of action.

There may be some general provisions laid down by statute which shall so regulate the conduct of primary elections as to guarantee to the majority membership of a party the right to rule it, and which shall encourage party spirit to organize along lines of honest politics. Further than this, however, the law should not attempt to go.

The former statutes of this State, as embodied in the Political Code, contained a simple and satisfactory way to conduct primary elections which parties might or might not select, as they saw fit, but which, if adopted, insured a reasonably honest primary. The insertion of the Australian ballot system into the code, as we have already stated, disarranged the sections which contained this primary election law. The Republican State Central Committee has had a measure drafted and presented to the Legislature for passage which proposes to restore the former law, with certain additions which would more completely insure the honesty of election held under it. If a primary election law is to be adopted at all by this Republican Legislature it should be this one or one similar to it, which preserves party organization and party spirit at the very foundation of political activity, the primary election.

**NO MORE SECTIONALISM.**

Our Los Angeles friends are gratified at the intention taken by San Francisco business men in the coming election of the City of the Angels. They accept it as an indication that the sectional feeling which has been supposed to exist between Northern and Southern California is wearing away, and that the people of both sections are going to work together for the upbuilding of the State.

That is as it should be. There is not, and never was, any good reason for sectional feeling between Northern and Southern California. There is no reason even for a phraseology which so divides the State. There is nothing in the topographical, climatic, political or social conditions to warrant any such distinction. Tehachapi Pass is not a division but a connection between two watersheds.

Some temporary considerations have in times past created a certain, or rather uncertain, amount of sectional sentiment. The question of irrigation, riparian laws, etc., raised what was once supposed to be an issue. We know now that irrigation is just as necessary in some parts of Northern California, speaking geographically, as in the southern section; and that in some parts of Southern California it is not needed. There is no issue on that subject. A few politicians and would-be office-holders made this a handle for an agitation in favor of State division. Then the building of two overland railroads into the southern part of the State, the multiplication of minor branches, an influx of health and home seekers, and a rapid growth in population and business, created in the minds of some the idea that the south was progressive, the north stationary, and that the vigorous new section wanted to set up for itself.

The first indication of a determination on the part of San Francisco and the Northern part of the State to throw off the fetters of monopoly, and grasp and utilize its facilities for development, has put a new face on the situation. A few months ago the valley railroad proposition was languishing for want of support. Southern California talked of tapping the upper San Joaquin Valley and drawing it away from San Francisco Bay. To-day the talk is,

and soon the action will be, for a through line that will develop the valley and the San Francisco and Los Angeles together in business bonds. Within a few weeks brains, energy and co-operation have shown the people that California is one State and one community, with a common interest in the present and a glorious prospect for the future.

There is no sectionalism in business. When the construction of competing railroads under the control of our own people, the clearing of our rivers, the revival of our mining industries, the multiplication of our farms and orchards, the development of our manufactures, and the rapid and cheap exchange of our products in domestic trade become accomplished, there will be no more talk of sectionalism. The sense of solidarity and the pride of statehood will silence it. The only rivalry between the North and the South will be in the promotion of the interests of California; the noble emulation as to which can best work and best agree.

Baron von Gotta is reported to have submitted to the German Husbands' Council a resolution demanding the refusal of the most favored nation treatment to countries outside of Europe competing with Germany and the eventual establishment of a customs union of the European husbandry states. This, of course, is designed to exclude American agricultural products from Continental Europe, and while the design is not likely to succeed, the consideration given to it is sufficient to impress upon our farmers the importance of building up a home market for their products and thus making themselves independent of Europe.

The good ship Progresso, that sailed yesterday with 108,000 gallons of wine and 18,000 cases of canned fruit, carried with her a mighty evidence of reviving prosperity and also a proof of the need of the Nicaragua canal.

**STAGE ADVICE.**

BY EDGAR SELDEN, COMEDIAN.

When a man knows what his own line is, either in theatrical or literary work, the best thing he can do is to stick to it, lest worse befall him.

At least that was what I told Archibald.



SELDEN WILL STICK TO COMEDY.

(From a photograph.)

Gunter when he proposed that we should write an opera in collaboration, and he would probably now that it was sound advice. At the time he made the proposition though, he was infatuated with the idea of winning lyric honors—an idea he had got hold of from a song he had written for Annie Pixley, called "The Washbush." The refrain was "Wash, wash, wash," a sort of parody in fact of Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt." I set the song to music, and Gunter laid great stress upon the fact that it was rendered in a pathetic enough manner to bring tears from the eyes of the audience.

Now Archibald is a successful and original novelist, but he is as heavy as dough under his books, so knowing that his judgment could not be relied upon in the matter of stage effect, we persuaded him to let Annie Pixley sing "The Washbush Song" for the first performance, in a lively, spirited way, that was in accordance with her part. The thing caught on tremendously, and Gunter was so delighted he wanted to write the libretto of an opera right away.

"You promise to compose six melodies," said he, "and I'll make the book."

"Yes, and who will produce it when the opera is written and composed?" I asked, for I knew that sort of thing very seldom pays.

You want a company of fifty or sixty people to bring out an opera, and even if it is a success you cannot do more than pack the theater, and a play that has only five or six principal characters and does not cost a great deal to produce is just likely to do nothing. Besides, though I did not tell Gunter so, I knew that his specialty was novel-writing, and mine Irish comedy.

When I was a little fellow, only 4 years old, I remember being soundly thrashed for showing the first germs of that passion for interpreting Irish character which has followed me all through life.

They had taken me to a panorama where a man named "Barney, the guide," had a good deal to say.

After coming home I looked around for a suitable costume for re-creating the part of Barney, and remembered that in my father's study was a handsome green table-cloth that he had written for. Half an hour later when my father went in to think over some mathematical problem he found me draped in his table-cloth, declaiming with a rich Irish brogue, and he gave me a whaling that he thought would cure me forever of trying to act characters, but the passion was too deeply rooted for that.

Well, it was no use arguing with Gunter, he was determined to write the book of an opera. When he found I would not go in with him he set to work on the libretto all the same, and in 111 articles on his way to the printer he talked army business and made 270 and 293 long addresses to 437,500 persons.

In Paris it is said that France is now governed really by the President's daughter, Mlle. Lucie Faure, who has been already nicknamed Mlle. Lucifer. She is clever, ambitious and determined, rules her family completely, and has published a book.

Mlle. Rejane receives \$1600 every time she plays, and her expenses are paid, besides which she is allowed a maid and dressmaker.

**AROUND THE CORRIDORS.**

"I noticed in the CALL," said Captain Theodore Niebaum yesterday, "a statement that the distance from San Francisco to New York by way of Cape Horn is 7827 miles. While the figure given is probably correct, when used to designate the air line distance, they are unsatisfactory to the mind of one who does not know what a vast difference there is between an air line and the track of a steam or sailing vessel. Here are the fastest records ever made by sailing vessels between New York and this city around the Horn:

"From New York to San Francisco: 1852, Flying Cloud, 13,610 miles, 89 days 19 hours; 1854, same vessel, same route and distance, 89 days 19 hours; 1852, Swiftness, same route and distance, 90 days; inside the Farallones, where the vessel was becalmed; 1853, Flying Fish, same route and distance, 92 days; 1860, Andrew Jackson, same route and distance, 90 days 12 hours.

"From San Francisco to New York: 1853, Contest, 13,610 miles, 79 days; 1853, Trade Wind, same route and distance, 75 days; 1870, Young America, same route, 13,580 miles, 80 days 20 hours.

"All these vessels were built with one object in view—speed—and carrying capacity was sacrificed to that end. Of course a modern skipper wouldn't have these vessels as a gift, but the money in shipping during pioneer days was made by the man who got here first."

James A. Murray, banker, mine-owner and pioneer of Montana, is at the Baldwin. He is on his way home to Butte, from a tour of Mexico and Central America.

"The development of transportation in the West is remarkable," said Mr. Murray, as he sat in the brilliantly lighted hotel corridor last night, studied the motion of the elevator and talked Spanish with John Maguire. "You leave Butte one night and reach Salt Lake the next, Denver the third, El Paso the fourth, and two days later you arrive in the City of Mexico. Within thirty days one can travel from Montana, do Mexico and adjoining republics nicely and return home by way of San Francisco. The American system of transportation is really wonderful."

"Do I think Mexico and Guatemala will fight? Well, no. The fact is neither country is seeking war very badly. One well disciplined American battalion could clean out the whole of Guatemala. No, the war cloud has passed away and the two nations are working together for the altar of peace. They are really in no condition, financially or otherwise, for hostilities."

Mr. Murray is a keen observer and student of affairs, has traveled extensively and talks entertainingly on all the great issues of the day. He is particularly interested in silver legislation and believes that the white metal will eventually get justice.

"In several trips I have made to San Francisco I have encountered some difficulty in getting the run of your streets," said S. E. Williams, a Chicago electrician, at the Grand yesterday, "but in Salt Lake City the streets, and rather the manner of running them, is enough to drive a visitor distracted. The street system of that city originates at Temple Square, within which stands the tabernacle, and the streets radiate from there. East Temple, West Temple, South Temple, West Temple and North Temple, but East Temple being the principal business thoroughfare its name has been changed to Main street. The first street south of and parallel to South Temple street is named First South street, east of Main it is East First South street, and so on. The street which crosses Main is numbered in rotation—Second South, Third South and so on, all being further divided into East and West. The system is the most confusing in existence, I believe."

R. S. Whitney of Los Angeles, who is at the Lick, says that the desert mining country north of Indio has recently been making some very big yields. "Only a few days ago," said he, "while I was in San Bernardino, a prospector named McHaffey brought a lot of gold amalgam in to have it retorted. It produced about \$700 in the precious metal. Mr. McHaffey said that it represented the product of four tons of ore, that he had mined it in nine days. The property from which this ore was taken is located about ten miles north of the Lost Horse mine, in the Pinon Mountains. The location has undergone no development and the results obtained are entirely the product of surface indications. There is good reason to believe of prospecting in the locality mentioned this season, as reports indicate that there are very rich and promising grounds there."

S. S. Marshall, who is at the Occidental, and who attended the recent Mardi Gras at New Orleans, says that the festivities there were the means of bringing to that city at least \$90,000,000 in money. He estimates that there were 300,000 strangers in the city during carnival week, and that the average amount of money spent was not less than \$30. "It has always been a source of surprise to me that San Francisco did not attempt something of the same character," said Mr. Marshall. "Your climate and the city are splendidly adapted for it. Market street would be a splendid thoroughfare for the procession, and then what an advertisement it would be for the city!"

**PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.**

Professor Lucien I. Blake has succeeded, it is said, in establishing electrical communication by wire between the land and a vessel anchored several miles out in the ocean. Professor Blake is a Kansas man, and occupies the chair of physics and electrical engineering at the Kansas State University.

Ten thousand dollars has already been raised by the Greek Olympic committee in Athens, of which the Greek Olympic committee is chairman, in order to clear the rubbish and put in order the Stadium, the ancient racetrack at Athens, where the international games will be held.

During his four months' sojourn General Booth has traveled 14,538 miles, spent 1847 days in the cars, written 216 letters and 111 articles on his way to the printer he talked army business and made 270 and 293 long addresses to 437,500 persons.

In Paris it is said that France is now governed really by the President's daughter, Mlle. Lucie Faure, who has been already nicknamed Mlle. Lucifer. She is clever, ambitious and determined, rules her family completely, and has published a book.

Mlle. Rejane receives \$1600 every time she plays, and her expenses are paid, besides which she is allowed a maid and dressmaker.

**SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.**

"If," said her father, "you succeed in making \$50,000 during the next two years out of your business you shall have my daughter. If you fail!"

"But I shall not fail," interrupted the youthful son, enthusiastically.

"Will you kindly tell me," queried the old financier, coldly, "how you intend to make such a sum of money without?"—New York Herald.

Visitor—I am the Populist member of Congress from the Second Kansas district. In yesterday's paper you called me a demagogue. Editor—Well, sir?

Visitor—What would you charge me to mail 500 marked copies of that paper to my constituents.—Puck.

"I wouldn't swear that way," said the kind-looking old lady, mildly. "Bless your soul, ma'am, you couldn't. It takes years of truck driving to get a man to swear. I've heard the gentleman whose name you have mentioned across the car track.—Cincinnati Tribune."

"Do you intend to pay an income tax?" "No," I've heard my salary raised to \$3400." Then, of course, you'll expect a Christmas present of about \$500 or \$600 from your employers." "Yes, that is about the size of it."—Boston Budget.



WALTER DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR.

Walter Damrosch is, musically speaking, a very important personage to-day. He has outgrown the youthfulness which was once charged against him as a crime, and his gifts have found recognition in spite of the proverbial stigma which attaches to the sons of German musicians. In the short season of German opera which he is conducting at the Metropolitan Opera-house, New York, he is enjoying one of the chances of his life. Damrosch has succeeded in gathering together a company of native great Wagner singers, and though his conducting has not so far created a sensation it has given general satisfaction. New York has rallied round him, and the performances are paying well, although opera, instead of being a social function, as it was during the Abbey and Gray season, is now a serious business; almost a Lenten devotion, in fact. It is only the obstinate devotees of "bel canto" who listen

her of other opera-houses. Mascagni's much-talked-of "William Ratcliffe" has not been produced here at all, but at the Scala, Milan. Humperdink's new opera, "The Royal Children"—another fairy story—will see the foot-lights at Munich under Hermann Levi's direction, and Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" has been brought out in Liverpool instead of Berlin. Meanwhile the disappointed Berliners are bitterly complaining that they are dosed either with Wagner or the eternal "Hansel and Gretel."

According to a new theater edict issued in Berlin, agencies for singers are classified as servants' registry offices, and the "servants" when registering have to give their age, religion, amount of wages required, etc. The standard remarks made on that imaginative one of the Elizabethan age when "players" were proud to be designated as "Her Majesty's servants." The leading agencies have protested, but with small prospect of success. Will a Nordica, a Lillian Russell, an Alboni, a Patti, let alone the most famous of the Berliners, so long as this insulting ukase remains in force the Berliners have little hope of receiving first-class foreign artists who have any respect for themselves.

A visitor to Japan says the most curious thing he saw during his travels was the band maintained by the town of Hakodate, which played every evening in the public square and won the applause of large and enthusiastic throngs. In the band were just five performers. They knew only one tune, "Marching Through Georgia," and that they repeated innumerable times every night, and night after night. Neither the musicians nor the auditors seemed to tire of this stirring melody, and everybody manifested a profound confidence in the thoroughness of the "new civilization."

The World says the first night of German opera in New York, on the 11th inst., was very present. The society that bears the grand master's name in its entirety are the German musicians and professors, the rhapsodizing maidens, all those who have learned to understand Wagner, the emotionalism of his music, its just psychology, and the sense of the lyric and the romantic opera, the devotees of the art of bel canto, the lovers of melody pure and simple, of mere vocal exhibition. The former came to applaud, the latter to scoff."

Masse's works, which were very little admired in Italy a few years ago, are now becoming popular. "Mason's Portrait" has just been produced with great success at the Pergola Theater in Florence. The Prince of Naples and his suite, as well as all the rank and fashion of the popular winter city, were present, and the music was continually applauded and encored by the whole assembly.

Montenegro is the most fashionable spot at present in which to lay the scene of a lyric drama. The latest libretto written with Montenegro local coloring is by Axel Delmar, and is entitled "Suzuki." Carl von Kersell, a German musician, is writing the music.

The Treble Clef Quartet will make its debut at Golden Gate Hall on the 11th inst. It is composed of Miss Beatrice Priest, Miss Jeanette Wilcox, Miss A. M. Noble and Mrs. J. A. Birmingham. Miss Alice Ames, a society violinist, will assist at the concert.

The Musical Courier is authority for the statement that the pianiste, Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, will remain in this country for another year, and may possibly begin her season in San Francisco next September.

Saint-Saens is traveling in the Orient, and a dispatch from Cochinchina states that he has just returned from that country. "Bravissimo!" The work will be produced in Paris during the autumn.

The municipal authorities at Bayreuth have decided not to purchase Herr Oesterlein's Wagner Museum, and in all probability the collection will come to America.

**SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.**

Our needs would seem to require cheap freight rates from West to East and high freights from East to West, whereas the interests of the country are quite otherwise. Still if we can get cheaper power on this coast by means of harnessing our waterfalls and transmitting electricity to where it is wanted, manufacturing enterprises may be able to produce more than they otherwise consume if nothing more. The manufacturers' convention which is to meet at San Francisco this month will, it is to be hoped, throw much light on this dark subject.—Tulare Register.

When the Legislature was new and its members were scoring for position in the retrenchment race the press was ready to say and the people to admit that the electors of California had caught just the body of lawmakers they had been looking for. There is less harmony of sentiment on that point now, and the fact is attributable in great part to the carrying at Sacramento of a large and expensive and useless army of attaches, and the disposition to save at the spigot while a free flow is permitted at the bung.—Napa Register.

The question of giving pupils of public schools military training is being discussed at the present time by the press of the State, which recalls to mind that Fortuna grammar school pupils were given such instructions a year ago. Patriotism and military are two things that could be profitably taught, is the opinion of the Advance.—Fortuna Advance.

The CALL publishes a list of the clerks and other employees of both the Senate and the Assembly drawing





## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dr. Dille has answered Assemblyman Bettman's question as to the health of the old whaling bark Stamboul, which is to be broken up.

Look out for fair weather to-day, with fresh, variable winds.

The pupils will speak in favor of the manufacturers' convention to-day.

Police Judges Campbell, Conlan and Joschimsen are victims of a gripe.

The committee of eleven requests the Legislature to investigate railroad corruption.

The gardens of this city are filled with beautiful, fragrant, freshly flowered plants.

Members of the committee of eleven are weary, and some of them feel like giving up.

Dr. V. P. Buckley is having built a launch which he thinks will be the fastest on the bay.

The deserving unemployed will be aided hereafter by Captain McFee and John M. Reynolds.

Mrs. McFee lectured at the Hopkins Mission of Art yesterday on the work of the Salvation Army.

Patrick Slevin, who was struck by a railroad train at Sunnyside, died of his injuries yesterday afternoon.

Railroad train time-schedules are printed in the Call for the accommodation of the public.

Mayor Sutro is having diagrams of the floors in the City Hall made for the benefit of strangers who come to the building.

The back column is out ninety-three days from Tacoma for Shanghai, and fears are entertained for her safety.

Two initiators of Stop-over Robinson won suits against the Southern Pacific in the Justice's Court yesterday.

Louis Strassman, the straw boned man, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in San Quentin for perjury.

The police have succeeded in arresting the gang of burglars who have been robbing houses in the Western Addition.

The time for making income-tax returns to the Internal Revenue office has been extended to the 15th of next April.

Highlanders assaulted and seriously cut a Chinaman at Waverly place and Clay street last night. Ah Hui was arrested.

J. C. Nye and T. F. Bonnet defeated Champion John Hiron and John Purcell at handball in the Occidental court last night.

The American band concerts in the Mechanics' Pavilion are gaining in popularity. There was a large attendance last night.

The Los Angeles agent of the American Central Insurance (union) has sold out his business to the Home Company (non-union).

John Randolph appeared in Judge Low's court yesterday and his case continued till to-day. He has not yet been released on bonds.

C. Hirsch, assignee of Henry Meyer, a merchant tailor, began a suit for \$250 against R. Porter Ashe in the Justice's Court yesterday.

There is to be a "challenge cup" race during the yachting season, open to all comers. The design of the cup has already been presented.

The grand jury yesterday made fourteen presentments against property owners for leaving their houses to persons for immoral purposes.

The attorneys for Mr. Sarah Davis, one of the Savages heirs to the Rhythe estate, are getting ready for a determined effort to have the case retried.

The valley road directors yesterday decided that a 60-pound rail should be used in the valleys and a 70-pound rail in the mountainous country.

W. B. Storey, recently with the Southern Pacific Company, has been offered the position of engineer for the San Joaquin Valley Road Company.

J. F. Turner, real estate agent, appeared in Judge Low's court yesterday for his preliminary examination on a charge of grand larceny and forgery.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Grace Benjamin, who died in a bathroom at 406 Sutter street Friday night.

Third street is in a dilapidated condition. Suffering coming in from that route will form a poor opinion of the city's spirit of thrift and advancement.

Philip Hinkle, an elevator manufacturer, slipped and fell at the corner of California and Montgomery streets yesterday morning, breaking his left arm.

The pavement on Third street is in bad condition. The roughness is sadly in need of repair and of general improvement in the matter of buildings.

Thomas F. Tierman, a well-known lounge and billiard player, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Low to six months in the County Jail for petty larceny.

Walter Bassett, a carpenter, living at Sunnyside, was jerked off a Howard-street cable car at sixteenth street last night and had his spine probably injured.

John F. McNamara has petitioned for letters of administration on the estate of his deceased brother, Thomas F. McNamara. The estate is valued at \$200,000.

The net proceeds of the recent fete in behalf of the French Hospital were \$7000, and the winning numbers in the booth competitions have been announced.

The Southern Pacific Company will probably adopt a specially constructed express and baggage car, designed to illustrate the efforts of the world-beat train-car.

Hermann Oelrichs is corresponding with M. R. Curtis of the New York Athletic Club with a view to having the champion boxers of the East and West meet in New York.

Oswald Schneider and W. F. Prior, aliases "Sky Pilot," were arrested by Police Officer Wilkes yesterday morning at 1015 Howard street, and charged with burglary.

A. O. H. Division No. 1 completed arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's day by giving an entertainment and banquet at the society's hall on Monday evening, March 18.

Mark Kelly, an ex-convict, was brought from Stockton yesterday to answer to the charge of larceny into the residence of Mrs. O. J. Olsen, 2111 Divisadero street, on December 29 last.

The California Florists and Growers' Association yesterday petitioned the License and Assessor's committee, the Board of Supervisors to refuse to license street flower vendors.

Daniel McCarthy, a youth of 18 years, tried to brain a laborer, was arrested by Officer Riordan, and subsequently knocked the policeman down at the corner of Ninth and Brannan streets.

Nellie M. J. Kelly has petitioned to have the estate of her mother taken out of the hands of her sister Dora. She alleges that the latter is trying to appropriate the estate to her own use.

The hearing of testimony in the case of Mrs. Abbie J. Hunter, president of the Women's Real Estate Investment Company, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses, was concluded yesterday.

Mary Lawson was awarded a verdict of \$1700 yesterday in her suit for \$50,000 damages against the General Electric Company. Her husband was killed by the current on one of the defendant's wires.

It was clear sailing for the favorites at the track yesterday, all but one of the money. The best two-year-old that has yet turned up came out in Crescendo, a son of Flambeau, who spread-eagled his field.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday as a committee of the whole, and heard further testimony bearing upon the question of fixing the Spring Valley water rates for the fiscal year beginning next July.

Tomorrow evening General O. O. Howard will deliver his lecture "Grant at Chancellorsville." The lecture will be given in the new auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mason and Ellis streets.

Rudolph Spreckels has enjoined the Nevada Bank from transferring from his name 25000 shares of Panhandle Plantation Company stock, valued at \$250,000, and pledged for the payment of a debt of C. A. Spreckels.

The California Dental College has incorporated with Dr. D. A. Macmillan of Oakland and Dr. Gustav Mahe, Dr. Adolph Kahn, C. S. McCulligan and Edward Lande as directors. The college will be located in San Francisco.

Mrs. M. E. Lang appeared before Judge Trout yesterday asking that her ex-husband, H. H. Lang, be compelled to restore to her the child which was placed in her charge after her divorce, and which she says he has stolen.

George Metzger, a bartender, who was arrested on July 15 last for carrying concealed weapons and having indecent pictures in his possession and who forfeited his \$400 bonds, surrendered himself at the City Prison yesterday.

Policeman G. W. Boyd, who was mixed up in a quarrel with two women in a saloon on Post street on Sunday night while off duty was yesterday suspended by Captain Douglas. His star was taken from him pending an investigation.

Thomas Burns was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with felony embezzlement. He recently purchased a lot of furniture valued at \$125, on the installment plan, from A. Aronson, Post street, and after paying a few dollars sold the furniture to another man.

## THE MAYOR ASKED POINTED QUESTIONS.

KEPT MATTERS LIVELY IN THE WATER-RATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

LAGUNA HONDA RESERVOIR.

SPRING VALLEY DOES NOT FAVOR METERS—CLARENDON HEIGHTS TO BE PIPED.

The Supervisors met again yesterday afternoon as a committee of the whole, and from 3 o'clock until long after 6 they wrestled with the water question—that is the hearing of evidence pro and con as regards the Spring Valley Water Company—with a view to establishing an equitable basis upon which to fix water rates in the city and county for the fiscal year which begins next July.

Eleven members of the board were present, and ranged around the committee-room in which the meeting was held were many interested rate-payers, property-owners and the representatives of the

thence to Diamond, one block; thence to Thirtieth, nine blocks. He then showed that the company had done more for the district than it had promised. This supply will take in twenty blocks, the engineer said, and the work would be completed by about July. There was to be no failure. If the district grew another reservoir would be constructed.

Attorney "Ben, who represents the residents of the district, said the news was almost too good to be true, and he, for one, would say "Thank God" for the benefit. He admitted that he had misjudged the water company in making bitter remarks at previous meetings.

Engineer Schuessler then went on to speak in a paternal way of what the company proposed to do for the Bernal Heights and Holly Park sections and Ocean View.

Even Mayor Sutro melted under the suaveness of Mr. Schuessler's eloquence, and forgetting old scores, he said that he admitted the concessions of the company after ten years' fighting. He hoped the company would erect reservoirs to embrace nearly all the ground available for building purposes.

"Well, we haven't given up hopes of getting a reservoir site from you," said Mr. Schuessler breezily.

"Why, I will give you five acres on a seven-foot level," remarked the Mayor, with a magnanimous sweep of his hand.

"Where is it?" inquired Mr. Schuessler, cautiously.

"On the Alms house tract," responded the Mayor.

"Oh, pshaw!" muttered Mr. Schuessler, "that's the same thing. We can't take that. It's only 500 feet high."

"Go on with the evidence," said Chairman Taylor, impatiently.

"Indeed," cried the Mayor, nettled, "I propose to go into this thing. You're wrong. You only here to act for the people, sir. How can a man recollect the

"Are you in the gallery?" queried the Mayor, quite solemnly, and Schuessler admitted that he was not.

After some further words Lake Merced came up, and the engineer said that it was not now in use, and before it would be used again it would have a thorough overhauling.

The Board of Health will make sure that it is not used for a long time, and will analyze the water every few weeks, too."

"All right," said Schuessler, as he retired.

George E. Booker, a clerk in the Spring Valley Company's office, was then called and questioned as to the money which he thought would be required to fit out the works during the coming fiscal year. He agreed with Mr. Schuessler as to the \$390,300 and also the \$1,729,800.

"Will rates on the present order produce that amount?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"No," replied the witness.

A long examination then followed as to the meter proposition and the methods of the company regarding them. Mr. Taylor wanted to know why rates could not be uniform throughout for all families. He seemed to think that a general meter system would be best.

In response to a question Mr. Booker said it would cost about \$600,000 to meter the city, and that it would cost \$80,000 a year to keep them. With meters, though, people would be more careful with water, and in order to keep up to a paying basis rates would have to be advanced.

After Mr. Booker had been relieved a communication from John A. Miller, M.D., was read. It set forth that present water rates were extortionate, and that as long as the city did not own its own water works the citizens have a right to expect that their purchase of water may be on the same business principles which govern trade, namely, that if a price per measure is set the consumer be allowed to pay for the amount he uses.

The present ordinance should be amended by striking out the meter charges and inserting a uniform rate of 20 cents per 100 cubic feet for water furnished by meter rates. The section providing that no meter bill shall be less than \$5 was termed arbitrary and tyrannical. As to meter rates, the language of the law is plain that the rate must be uniform. If a statute is violated if the small consumer is required to pay 30 cents for 100 cubic feet while another, who uses a larger quantity, only pays 15 cents per cubic feet. The extortion of the law is manifest to charge by measurement without furnishing the measurement is ridiculous, concludes the communication.

The communication was filed, after which Attorney Kellogg made his argument in behalf of the water company. He reviewed all the testimony, and said all the company wanted to make was 6 per cent on its stock, interest on its bonded debt (say 4 1/2 per cent), operating expenses and money to pay its taxes. The present ordinance would not produce a sufficient amount, and a cut would have to be made somewhere. The company could not ask for a raise in rates. An ordinance should be passed similar to the present one, or one in some form which would produce the income of last year. He denounced the assertions that the water was impure as libelous.

Dennis Kearney spoke briefly, urging that water rates be fixed according to property values, which would benefit the poor and compel the rich to pay their just dues.

The committee then adjourned until Monday next.

## AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

Treasurer Morgenstern of the Baldwin to Be Given a Benefit.

Miss Marie Burroughs is interesting large audiences at the Baldwin Theater. More interest in fact is bestowed in the star than in the play. Miss Burroughs is a charming actress in every way. She has beauty, ease and grace in great abundance, and can charm her audiences by merely standing still. Next week she will appear in "Judas," the play of the great play, "Judas."

Sunday evening, March 17, Louis A. Morgenstern, treasurer of the Baldwin,



PARTICIPANTS IN YESTERDAY'S DISCUSSION OF WATER RATES. [Sketches for the "Call" by Fisher yesterday afternoon.]

water company—Chief Engineer Schuessler, Attorney Kellogg and Adjuster Quinlan.

Mayor Sutro presided until the board formally resolved itself into a committee, when Supervisor Taylor took the chair.

The proceedings were opened by Attorney Kellogg, who read an extract from the municipal report of 1877, in which it was set forth that the city and county had then offered \$11,000,000 for the water works. The offer was refused. "In 1893," Mr. Kellogg went on, "G. W. Reynolds, the well-known expert accountant, was employed to bring down the report from 1877 to 1893. He offered to the testimony of Mr. Reynolds that he found in the reporter's transcript of February, 1893, of the proceedings of the Water Committee."

He was admitted, Chief Engineer Schuessler recalled for examination. He went over his records in response to questions in order to show what had been invested by the company since 1877 and up to 1894.

It showed as follows: In 1878-79, about \$30,000; 1880, \$62,677.71; 1881, \$72,148.32; 1882, \$51,687.93; 1883, \$1,050,085.94; 1884, \$332,464.31; 1885, \$881,466.25; 1886, \$562,575.32; 1887, \$1,257,981.75; 1888, \$2,723,251.30; 1889, \$388,251.94; 1890, \$307,454.18; 1891, \$683,190.70; 1892, \$235,337.19; total, \$4,708,548.86. In 1893 construction account was \$80,799.60 and in 1894 \$312,982, making a grand total in round numbers of \$10,820,000. This sum, Mr. Schuessler explained, represented the simple cost and no interest was counted on it. Added to the \$11,000,000 offered for the works in 1877, the value of the works alone amounted to \$21,820,000. This was without the land owned and the enhanced value of the property through improvements. The figures were shown by the expert's report.

"What do you estimate the present value of the works at?" asked Attorney Kellogg.

Engineer Schuessler hesitated, and said there were two ways of looking at the proposition. One was to take the cost and consider how the property had deteriorated or improved; another way was to find out what the cost would be to bring the same amount of water from another source, to get together with the surety of increasing the supply in the future at cost. Mr. Schuessler also went into a long dissertation upon how in the past propositions for bringing water to this city had been considered by competent engineers, and all had agreed that the expense would be tremendous. Riparian rights on the American, Mokelumne and San Joaquin rivers were held very high at the present time. The people in those sections were only waiting for a chance to cinch the city of San Francisco by getting into the water to this city had been considered by competent engineers, and all had agreed that the expense would be tremendous. 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e, 8 logs ma-  
s, 198 salted

Antique Furniture of 10-Room Residence.

15 pigs mdsd, coops, 14 kgs  
butter, 397  
mmes, 8 bbs  
mds, 1594  
coops chick-

Gold-Frame Sofas, Easy and Reception  
Chairs, Turkish and Large Square Easy Chairs  
Divans and Couches and brocaded sofas  
Gobelin Tapestries, French and Oriental Upholster  
Rich Portieres, Lace Curtains, Fine Artist-  
Enchilases, Water-colors, Parlor Tables, Large Dag  
stan Rugs, Brussels Carpet, Oak and Inlaid Walnut  
Chamber Suits, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Spring and  
Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bathing  
Extension Table; China, Glass, Colonial Sideboard  
Range and Kitchen Utensils, etc.

W. H. BERGFELD,  
Auctioneer, Crocker Building.

S Brunswick:  
C S Harney:

**SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.**

**Tiburon Ferry-Foot of Market St.**

**San Francisco to San Rafael.**

**WEEK DAYS**-7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A.M.; 12:35, 3:30, 5:30, 6:50 P.M. **Thursdays-Extra** at 11:30 P.M. **Sundays**-8:00, 11:00 A.M. and 11:30 P.M.

**SUNDAY**-7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A.M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:20 P.M.

**San Rafael to San Francisco.**

**WEEK DAYS**-6:25, 7:55, 9:30, 11:10 A.M.

**SUNDAYS—8:10, 9:40, 11:10 A. M.; 1:40, 3:40**

<p>Alto; B. M.          Schulte; Ellis          5:00, 6:25 P. M.          Between Santa Rosa and Schuster Park same as          schedule as above.</p>	<p>Leave  <b>San Francisco.</b></p>	<p>In effect          Nov. 1,          1894.          Departure.</p>	<p>Arrive  <b>San Francisco.</b></p>	
<p>WEEK          DAYS.</p>	<p>8:00-          8:45</p>	<p>10:45-          11:30</p>	<p>WEEK          DAYS.</p>	
<p>7:40 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 8:10 P. M. 8:30 P. M. 8:50 P. M.</p>	<p>Novato.          Petaluma.          Santa Rosa.</p>	<p>10:45 A. M.          6:05 P. M.          7:30 P. M.</p>	<p>8:50 A. M.          10:30 A. M.          6:15 P. M.</p>	
<p>7:40 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 8:30 P. M.</p>	<p>Win-          Headburg,          Geyserville,          Cloverdale.</p>	<p>7:30 P. M.</p>	<p>10:30 A. M.          6:15 P. M.</p>	
<p>7:40 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 8:30 P. M.</p>	<p>Peta,          Hopland &amp;          Ukiah.</p>	<p>7:30 P. M.</p>	<p>10:30 A. M.          6:15 P. M.</p>	
<p>7:40 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 8:30 P. M.</p>	<p>Guerneville.</p>	<p>7:30 P. M.</p>	<p>10:30 A. M.          6:15 P. M.</p>	
<p>7:40 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 8:10 P. M. 8:30 P. M.</p>	<p>Sonoma          and          Glenview.</p>	<p>10:40 A. M.          6:05 P. M.</p>	<p>8:50 A. M.          6:15 P. M.</p>	
<p>7:40 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 8:30 P. M.</p>	<p>Schusteropol.</p>	<p>10:40 A. M.          6:05 P. M.</p>	<p>10:30 A. M.          6:15 P. M.</p>	

Stages connect at Ukiah for Vichy Springs, Blue Lakes, Upper Lake, Lakeport, Booneville, Greenwood, Oriskany, French Gulch, etc., etc.

[illegible]

Round ports.	.....	"	"	"	..... 9.35 A.M.
Every fifth day	10.30 A.M.	"	"	"	San Qtn. 10.50 A.M.

to Pomona,	11.30 a.m.	"	"	"	"	11.50 a.m.
every four days	1.45 p.m.	"	"	"	"	San Qun 1.50 p.m.
to every fourth	3.30 p.m.	"	"	"	"	3.10 p.m.
to Harsard,	4.15 p.m.	"	"	"	"	San Qun 4.50 p.m.
to Sedondo Los	6.30 p.m.	"	"	"	"	5.55 p.m.
to 16, 20, 24,						
to 28, 31, 3,	11.30 p.m.	Ross Valley and San Rafael				
to 5th of each	8.00 a.m.	Tamias, Tanager and Way Stations				7.30 p.m.
to 10th of each	11.30 a.m.	Tamias and Way Stations				7.50 p.m.
to 15th of each	2.45 p.m.	"				11.50 a.m.

Except Tuesdays and Thursdays. \* Monday only.  
 \* Wednesdays and Fridays only.

SUNDAYS

to 10th of each	8.00 a.m.	Ross Valley and San Rafael				7.40 a.m.
to 15th of each	10.00 a.m.	"				9.15 a.m.
to 20th of each	11.30 a.m.	"				11.15 a.m.
to 25th of each	1.30 p.m.	"				1.15 p.m.

at ..... Ross Valley, San Rafael, San Qtn..... 2.45 P.M.  
their Al Iron 3.00 P.M. Mill Val. Ross Val. San Rf. San Qtn. 4.20 P.M.

10, 20, 30,  
4, 14, 24.  
R. & N. Co. all points in  
Alaska, and Yellowstone  
south and to  
Cheerage, \$8;  
Algonquy st.  
Ocean City.  
Steam Div.,  
Feeder.

30P.M.	"	"	"	"	6.55P.M.
6.15P.M.	"	"	"	"	"
				San Qtn.	7.30P.M.
8.00A.M.	Point Reyes and Way Stations.				7.30P.M.

**ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.**  
**SANTA FE ROUTE.**  
**TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO (Market-st. Ferry):**

LEAVE } DAILY.	NOVEMBER 3, 1894.	{ ARRIVE { DAILY.
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5:00 P. Fast Express via Mojave.....10:45  
9:00 A. Atlantic Express via Los Angeles.. 5:45

gold fields  
first class,  
age. Lowest  
Capetown,  
ca.

Steamer  
a sails via  
and Auck-  
ay, March  
p. Australia.

ticket office—see Market St., Chronicle build-  
ing, S. F.

Asst. General Passenger Agent.

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.**  
(PACIFIC SYSTEM).  
**Trains leave and are due to arrive at  
SAN FRANCISCO.**

LEAVE	FROM Dec. 20, 1894	ARRIVE
7:00A	Atlantic Express, Ogden & East	6:55A
7:00A	Pacifica, Vacaville, Rumsey, Sacramento and Redding, via Davis.	7:15P
7:30A	Martinez, Napa and	

8:30A Santa Rosa..... 6:15P  
Niles, San Jose, Stockton.

2	and April	Jone, Sacramento, Marys-		
et.		ville, Red Bluff and Oroville	4:15P	
street.	7:30A	Peters and Milton		7:15P
al Agents.	9:00A	"Sunset Limited" Vestibuled		
		Train through to New		
		Oroville	1:45P	
	9:00A	New Orleans Express, "Bay-		
		mond, Santa Barbara,		
		Los Angeles, Denning, El Paso,		
		New Orleans and East	5:45P	
enstown,	9:00A	Marquette and Stockton	10:45A	
VICE.	1:00P	Niles, San Jose and Livermore	4:45A	
		Niles, San Jose and Livermore	11:45A	
il 13, 1 P	1:00P	Sacramento River Steamers	9:00P	
2, 8 AM	1:30P	Marquette and Way Stations	7:45P	
	9:00P	Marquette		


May 4, Noon  
second cabin. . . . . 9:15.

4:00P	Benicia, Vacaville, Woodland, Knights Landing, Marysville, Gracile and Sacramento . . .	10:45A
5:00P	Niles, San Jose, Livermore and Stockton . . .	7:15P
6:00P	Los Angeles Express, Fresno and Bakersfield, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles . . .	10:45A
6:00P	Santa Fe Route, Atlanta Express for Mojave and East . . .	10:45A
6:00P	Marquand Mall, Ukiah and Eureka . . .	9:45A
6:00P	Haywards, San Francisco and San Jose . . .	7:15A
7:00P	Valejo . . .	7:30P
7:00P	Oregon Express, Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland . . .	10:45P

**SANTA CRUZ DIVISION (Narrow Gauge).**

10 A. M.	8:15	Newark, Centerville, San Jose, Felson, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz and Way Stations.....	5:30P
8, 10, 12 P. M.			
9, 11 A. M.	*2:15P	Newark, Centerville, Santa Jose, New Almaden, Felson, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz.....	11:20A
4 Noon			9:30A
7, 9 A. M.	4:15P	Newark, San Jose, Santa Cruz.....	12:05P
	11:15A	Hunters' Train for Newark, Alviso, San Jose, Los Gatos and Way Stations.....	
ch 25, these passengers at special railway fare for Pacific Occidental			
	COAST DIVISION (Third & Townsend Sts.)		
	6:45A	San Jose, New Almaden and Way Stations.....	1:45P
	8:15A	San Jose, New Almaden and Way Stations.....	


U. E. Cruz, Pacific Grove, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo and

BY  <b>CR</b> by <b>CR</b> railway and in a small via Paris	<b>10:40</b> A. M. <b>11:45</b> A. M. <b>12:20</b> P. M.  <b>*3:30</b> P. M. <b>4:25</b> P. M. <b>5:15</b> P. M. <b>6:30</b> P. M.  <b>8:00</b> P. M.	Principal Way Stations..... San Jose and Way Stations..... Palo Alto and Way Stations..... San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey and Pacific Grove..... San Jose and Principal Way Stations..... San Jose and Principal Way Stations..... San Jose and Way Stations..... Palo Alto and Way Stations..... Palo Alto and Principal Way Stations.....	<b>7:05</b> <b>8:05</b> <b>8:30</b>  <b>10:40</b>  <b>9:04</b> <b>9:54</b> <b>10:48</b> <b>6:35</b>  <b>17:38</b>
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From SAN FRANCISCO—Foot of Market Street (Slip 8)—

Montgomery

**COMPANY.**

DL  Carborough,  
ra.  
on with the  
and treasury.  
to Plymouth,  
\$195; third

*12:30	11:30	*2:30	3:30	*4:55	5:00
*6:00 P.M.					
From GALLIARD—Foot of Broadway.—*6:00 *7:30					
8:15	*9:30	10:00	*11:00	A.M.	*12:00
1:30	2:30	*3:00	4:00	5:00	P.M.

\*For Morning P for Afternoon.  
\*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays only.  
‡ Thursday only. † Sundays only

**THE WEEKLY CALL** contains more  
reading matter for the price  
than any other paper.

than any publication in Amer-

California. I ca; \$1.50 per year, postpaid.







THIRD STREET IN  
BAD CONDITION.

THE PAVEMENT IS BROKEN—FULL  
OF RUTS AND HOLES, IT IS  
DANGEROUS.

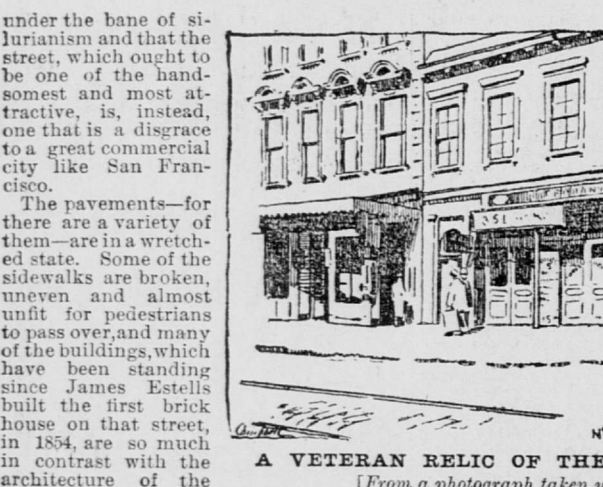
AN APPEARANCE OF NEGLECT.

BUILDINGS THAT ARE OUT OF DATE.  
THAT THOROUGHFARE SHOULD  
BE MODERNIZED.

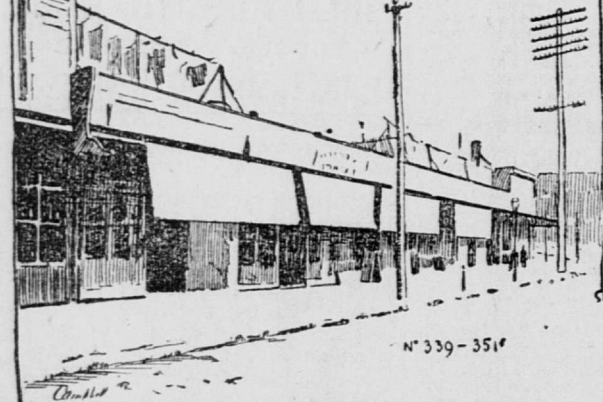
One of the great thoroughfares that lead  
from the railroad depot in this city to the  
center of it is Third street, and those who  
pass through it from Townsend to Market  
cannot fail to observe that it has been



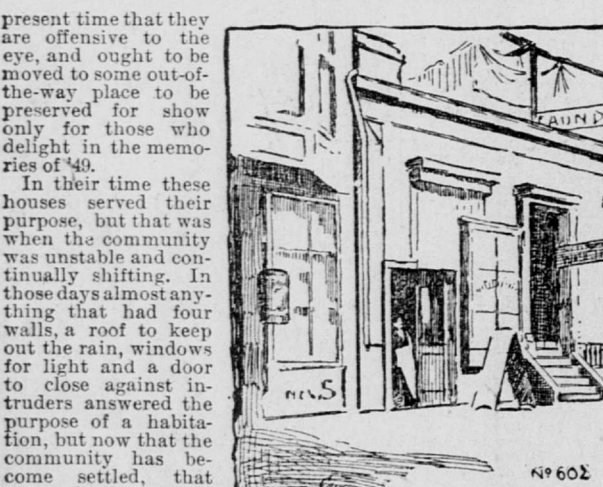
A BEER PALACE ON THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.  
[From a photograph taken yesterday.]



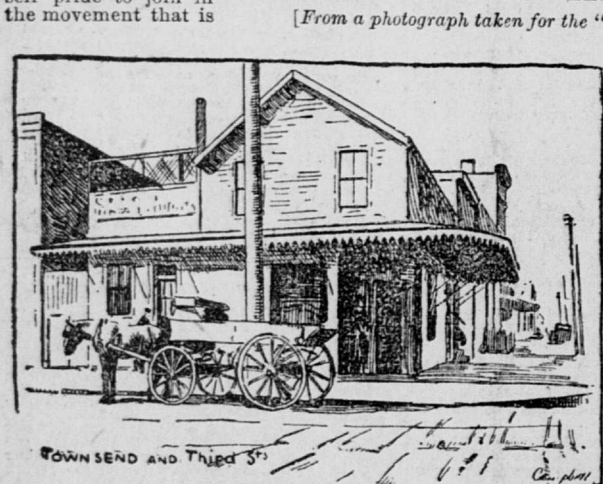
A VETERAN RELIC OF THE OLDEN DAYS.  
[From a photograph taken yesterday.]



AN IMPOSING MARKET AT NO. 339 THIRD ST.  
[From a photograph taken for the "Call" yesterday.]



PICTURESQUE VIEW OF A CHINESE LAUNDRY,  
AS SEEN FROM THE ELECTRIC CARS.  
[From a photograph taken for the "Call" yesterday.]



THIS ELEGANT EDIFICE IS THE FIRST BUILD-  
ING IN SIGHT FROM THE RAILROAD DEPOT.  
[From a photograph taken yesterday.]

now occupying public attention, that of  
placing the metropolis of the Pacific Coast  
in the rank in which it belongs and mak-  
ing it the great commercial city that the  
new life instilled in many will soon make it.  
There must be a beginning in the im-  
provement of many of our thoroughfares,  
and there is none on which such a begin-  
ning could be made better than on Third  
street.  
Not only is it the great avenue used by  
those who travel by rail, but it is the one  
street that is used for heavy teaming to  
and from the freight depot.  
The passenger leaving the depot intending  
to reach the central portion of the city  
by way of Third street sees right oppo-  
site to him low two-story, peaked-roof build-  
ings; then a row of flat frame structures  
that have no architectural lines about  
them; and if he casts his eye to the side-  
walk he would discover that it is fearfully  
and wonderfully made. The walk is a  
couple of inches below the curbstone, and  
for the distance of a block is composed of a  
share toward beautifying the street  
and removing those structures that  
are an eyesore, and on the sites erect  
buildings that the people of today require.  
Then there will be a business boom.

HER NAME SAVED  
FROM DISHONOR.

GRACE BENJAMIN, ASPHYXIATED  
IN MEYERS' BATHROOM, WAS  
HIS WIFE.

RECORDS OF HER MARRIAGE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SECRECY OF  
HER HUSBAND AND  
RELATIVES.

Grace Benjamin, the unfortunate girl  
who was asphyxiated in a bathroom at  
406 Sutter street a few days ago, was in  
fact the wife of Samuel Meyers, whose  
mistress she was supposed to be, and her  
own blood relatives and her husband have  
been doing their best to send the poor girl  
to a dishonored grave. The marriage,  
which took place last August, was known  
to her aunt, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett, who,  
in fact, obtained the license over in Oak-  
land, and to her sister, Mrs. Nolan. But  
all these, when a word might have saved  
the poor girl's name, refused to utter it.  
The motive of the cowardly husband was  
presumably greed for his mother's  
gold. What can have influenced Mrs. Ben-  
nett and Mrs. Nolan to help blacken a  
dead niece and sister's name can only be  
surmised.

The day after the tragedy it seems that  
the sister wanted to make the facts public,  
but was silenced by Meyers, who has been  
a constant visitor at the house of his wife's  
relatives since her death.  
When the coroner's deputy arrived at  
the Sutter-street lodging-house he noticed  
the marks of a ring on the finger where a  
wedding-ring is usually worn and asked  
Meyers about it. He said that she had  
had no ring on. But a friend of the dead  
girl says that the wedding-ring had been  
removed by the husband and was after-  
ward delivered to Mrs. Bennett.

Mattie Holland, a friend and chum of  
the unfortunate girl, who knew of her  
marriage, had told her father, Joseph Hol-  
land, of it. Mr. Holland, indignant at the  
great injustice being done, yesterday went  
over to Oakland and unearthed from the  
records proof that would clear the name of  
the dead and put to shame the unnatural  
husband and relatives, for it is shown now  
beyond doubt that she was the lawful wife  
of Samuel Meyers. The records of Alameda  
County are silent witnesses to the fact.  
In the marriage-license book in the office  
of the County Clerk is the following entry:  
Simon Meyers, aged 25 years, a native of San  
Francisco, and Grace Benjamin, aged 17 years,  
also of San Francisco.

I hereby certify that the written consent of  
Rebecca Bennett, guardian of the minor Grace  
Benjamin, is on file in my office.

Dated the 13th day of August, 1894.

The marriage ceremony was performed  
by the Rev. A. Jatho, pastor of the St.  
Markus Lutheran Church, who recorded the  
event in the office of the County Re-  
corder of Alameda County on September  
17 last. The minister made this entry:

I hereby certify that the parties were joined  
in wedlock by me on the 22d day of August,  
1894, in Oakland, and that Mrs. Charles Wil-  
liams of Oakland and Miss Lily Gemmel of  
Oakland were present as witnesses.

The record shows that a marriage license  
was taken out on the 13th of August; that  
the couple were married on the 22d of  
August, and that the papers were recorded  
on September 17 last. Rev. J. Jatho is a  
German and pastor of the little Lutheran  
church on Filbert street.

At the time of the marriage he resided  
just across the street from his church, at  
No. 873, in the family of a Mrs. Charles  
Williams, a widow, who lived there with  
her daughter, Lily Gemmel, a girl of 16  
years; her son, Stuart Gemmel, and his  
wife.

At noon on August 22 last a gentleman  
with a girlish-looking young woman  
appeared at the house of Mrs. Williams  
and after talking up and down in front  
of the house for some minutes as though  
undecided, they finally entered, and the  
man asked for the minister. He told Mr.  
Jatho that he wished to be married to the  
girl, and that there was money in the air  
and he wanted it kept a profound secret.

He did not want the matter published,  
and also insisted that the ceremony be per-  
formed without witnesses. Rev. Mr. Jatho  
told him that witnesses were necessary,  
and that he would not hear of such a thing  
as performing a marriage ceremony with-  
out witnesses. Finally the man, who  
proved to be Meyers, said, "All right, go  
ahead."

He wanted the matter kept as secret as  
possible, and accordingly took such wit-  
nesses as were to be found in the house.  
Mrs. Williams and her little daughter were  
asked to act as such, and the couple were  
made man and wife.

Last night a CALL reporter called at the  
residence, 873 Filbert street, and was met  
by a daughter of Mrs. Williams. She said  
that the minister was out just then.  
When asked about Mrs. Williams she  
said her mother died suddenly from apoplexy  
four months ago and as for the other wit-  
ness, her younger sister, she said she  
would answer that Miss Lily was really  
too young to understand at the time, and  
just what she was doing and was simply  
called upon because she was in the house.

The lady who met the reporter, however,  
vouchsafed all the information she had.  
"Yes," she said, "Miss Benjamin was mar-  
ried to Mr. Meyers in this house at noon  
on August 22 last, but I did not know, nor  
did my sister, nor did Mr. Jatho, that the  
poor child who died in that man's room  
was the same girl. I never saw her until  
yesterday when a reporter called."

"Then Jatho, who talks English indiffer-  
ently, told us that the man had enjoined  
secrecy on him and told him that there  
was money behind it. I don't know, but  
any idea that the couple were the same  
who were married in the house. Mrs. Ben-  
jamin or Mrs. Meyers has been to the house  
since the wedding, just after mother's  
death. She came to get the marriage cer-  
tificate from the minister and when she  
secured it she appeared as happy as a child  
as she carried it away with her."

Meyers kept in hiding yesterday to  
avoid a subpoena to summon him to the  
coroner's inquest on his dead wife. He  
was not to be found at his room at 406 Sutter  
street, where she died, and so missed an  
opportunity to explain the cause of his  
craven action.

A reporter on calling at 1911 Devisadero  
street was met at the door by Mrs. Nolan,  
who said on being asked for Mrs. Bennett,  
"I am Mrs. Bennett. When asked about the  
marriage of her sister to Meyers she  
positively denied it, and then the real  
aunt came up and made as strong denial  
as applicant for the license."

"There are other Meyers and Bennetts,"  
she said. "I never applied for a license.  
My niece was not married to Mr. Meyers.  
If you put that in the papers it will be  
untrue."

And the dead girl's sister, who is said  
to have threatened the day after the  
tragedy to publish the fact of the marriage  
until silenced by Meyers, interposed occa-  
sionally with positive denials of the mar-  
riage, in a tone that would indicate that  
the marriage would be a disgrace instead of  
the saving of her sister's name.  
But there was one loyal friend of poor  
Grace Benjamin who was willing to do all  
she could for her memory, and that was

Miss Mollie Holland, who was found at  
her home in the Mission. She seemed to  
appreciate that it was her duty to do all  
she could to clear the reputation of her  
dead friend.

"No one but I seemed to know that they  
were married," she said. "Grace told me  
a few days after the marriage that she was  
married to Sam. I did not believe her at  
first, because she did not have her mar-  
riage certificate. But one day, shortly  
after, she came rushing to see me and  
said that she had good news for me  
and showed me the certificate in which  
his name was given as Simon Meyers and  
his age as 35 instead of 25. I asked her  
for the record of this and she said that it  
was done in a note of it in any Oak-  
land paper should reach his mother whom  
he did not wish informed of the marriage."

Mr. Meyers acknowledged the mar-  
riage to me voluntarily one day when I  
went to his room and found him there.  
He said that some day when his mother's  
estate was settled he would acknowledge it  
openly and take her away to some foreign  
country on account of the way she was be-  
ing talked about. Every time he saw me  
he spoke of his wife, and I have a letter  
from her signed Grace Meyers. I told my  
father about it because he knew of Grace's  
going to the Mission.

"Three weeks before Grace died, I said  
to Mrs. Bennett, her aunt, that I was the  
only Sam ever told her was married to  
Grace, and she told me that she had got  
the marriage license for me. Mrs. Ben-  
nett always spoke of how kind Sam was to  
Grace. He used to take all his Sunday  
dinners at their house. After the death I  
said to Mrs. Bennett, 'Don't you know that  
the papers will tell out that there is a re-  
cord of the marriage in Oakland?' She  
kept saying that nobody would find it out."

"I don't know what means he has taken  
to keep them quiet. The day after the  
tragedy anything for Sam. When she died  
I was going to publish the fact that they were  
married and expose him, but Sam came  
up to the house and talked her out of it.  
Then they told me that there had come a  
lawyer to the house one day, who said  
Mrs. Bennett that she had better keep the  
marriage a secret, because it would give  
her niece a terrible name if it came out."

"Sam is up at their house every day and  
tells me that he has promised that there  
is to be no talk about it for a while and then  
to the springs."

"What makes me feel so bad about the  
way they are acting is that Grace would  
sacrifice anything for Sam. When she died  
she had her wedding ring on, but he took  
that off before the coroner arrived and  
gave it to Mrs. Bennett."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Meyers Was  
Absent.

A verdict of accidental death from car-  
bonic acid gas poisoning was returned by  
the coroner's jury yesterday in the case of  
Grace A. Benjamin, whose dead body was  
found in S. Meyers' bathroom at 406  
Sutter street last Friday night. Meyers  
could not be found.

A. J. Nixdorf, one of the jurors, de-  
clined to sign the verdict agreed upon by  
the rest of the jury. Coroner Hawkins  
accepted the majority verdict,  
which included a statement that the owner  
of the building should put danger-signs in  
the bathroom.

Dr. E. J. Fraser, the physician who was  
called when Miss Benjamin was found,  
testified that he had tried everything to  
bring the dead woman to life, but was certain  
she was dead when he first saw her. He  
pronounced the cause of death carbonic  
acid gas poisoning.

F. W. Foley, the janitor of the building,  
testified that he had seen Miss Benjamin  
several times, and upon the evening of her  
death he had encountered her at about 8  
o'clock and found a man standing in the  
elevator, which she entered. She after-  
ward went upstairs. Shortly after  
after 10 o'clock he was in the hallway and  
heard some one call him. He went up  
and found a man standing in the hall-  
way, who he identified as a man named  
Stephenson trying to break the tumbler.  
He told him not to do that, as he could  
get in the room from a rear window. This

he did and found Miss Benjamin's nude  
body on the floor. In answer to Coroner  
Hawkins' question, he said he did not be-  
lieve Miss Benjamin had been drinking.

F. G. Margeson, agent in charge of  
the building, said he had never seen the  
deceased, and did not know she had ever  
been in the building. The handling of the  
heating apparatus was understood by all  
the families living in the building, and  
they were aware of the danger attached  
thereto. He admitted that a Mrs. Ives,  
a roomer, had been nearly killed about two  
years ago in the same manner in which  
Miss Benjamin met her death.

One of the jurors asked, Margeson  
whether danger signs were hung in the  
room to warn people about using the ap-  
paratus. A negative reply was given.

J. E. Ber, a laborer, testified that  
Miss Benjamin had never seen the de-  
ceased, and did not know she had ever  
been in the building. The handling of the  
heating apparatus was understood by all  
the families living in the building, and  
they were aware of the danger attached  
thereto. He admitted that a Mrs. Ives,  
a roomer, had been nearly killed about two  
years ago in the same manner in which  
Miss Benjamin met her death.

The jury returned their verdict after a  
stormy deliberation, in which Mr. Nixdorf  
was the principal actor. He contended  
that the inquest should have been con-  
tinued until Meyers had been found.

WITH HATCHET AND KNIFE.

Furious Row in Hinkley Alley Over a  
Baby.

There was a furious row at 13 Hinkley  
alley last night which resulted in Joseph  
Corsi's going to the old City Prison on a  
charge of assault to murder and an East  
Indian named Sylva's going to the Re-  
ceiving Hospital with a deep gash in one  
of his hands.

About 6 p. m. yesterday Corsi and his  
wife missed their little daughter, and both  
went in search of her. Before going Mrs.  
Corsi left her infant boy in the care of  
Mrs. Sylva, who lives with her husband at  
515 Vallejo street. Mr. Corsi was the first  
to return after a fruitless search for the  
missing girl. He went over to Sylva's and  
asked to be admitted, saying that he  
wanted to take his child home. Sylva was  
in a surly mood, and refused to open the  
outer door, at the same time informing  
Corsi that he could not have his child until  
his wife called for it.

This angered Corsi, who forthwith forced  
open the door, entered and took his child  
in his arms. He started for the door and  
was followed by Sylva, who had a knife in  
his hand, held in a threatening manner.  
Corsi managed to slip out to the hall, and  
there picked up a large dinner for defense.  
The fight went home.

A few minutes later Sylva and a Mexican  
who works for him went over to Corsi's  
house and asked to be admitted. Corsi let  
them in, and immediately saw that Sylva  
was armed with a knife. With a quick  
movement Corsi secured the weapon, at  
the same time striking Sylva a blow in the  
face. Just then the Mexican threw his  
arms around Corsi and held him as in a  
vice.

On a table near by lay a hatchet belonging  
to Corsi. This weapon Sylva seized and  
hurled at Corsi's head. The latter  
dodged in the nick of time and the hatchet  
stuck in the wall beyond. There was a  
free-for-all scuffle, and finally Sylva and  
his henchman found themselves out of  
doors while Corsi was lord of his castle but  
very much upset.

Sylva found that he had received a  
wound in the hand and he at once caused  
Corsi's arrest on a charge of assault to  
murder. When Corsi was taken to the  
old City Prison he found his little girl  
asleep in a chair. She had been picked up  
by an officer on Washington street.

Last of the Stamboul.  
The old whaling bark Stamboul, which has  
done much service in the Arctic Ocean, is to be  
broken up. She was built in 1843 in Mas-  
sachusetts and is one of the best known whalers  
now afloat.

A party of Canadian boundary commis-  
sioners arrived at Juneau, Alaska, a week or  
so ago to begin a survey of a trail 200  
miles long from Taku Inlet to the head-  
waters of the Yukon River.

Spruce Fiber Grotto. Rotting is best absorbent  
known. Myself & Blottins, 521 Clay, sole agents.

AME. M. YALE, Health and Beauty  
specialist, 146 Temple of Beauty, 146  
State street, Chicago.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Drug-  
gists, San Francisco, are supplying the  
Pacific Coast with all my remedies.

Annual Spring Sale of  
Muslin Underwear.

SOME  
UNDERWEAR  
SPECIALS.

HOW in the world these Mus-  
lin Under Garments can be  
sold at the price we sell  
them at is beyond our ken.  
There are two small profits  
on them, the manufacturers' and ours;  
but even for our selling price you  
couldn't buy the material and make  
them. If you can do better else-  
where bring ours back.

- MUSLIN DRAWERS. Good Muslin, cut full, tucked and ruffled. 25c Pair
- MUSLIN DRAWERS. Tucked and 2-inch Irish-point effect embroidery, open or closed. 35c Pair
- MUSLIN DRAWERS. Excellent Muslin, fine tucks, 2 1/2 inch embroidery, new pattern. 40c Pair
- MUSLIN DRAWERS. Fine Muslin, 12 tucks, 4-inch ruffled embroidery, trimmings, an unequalled value at sale price. 75c Pair
- MUSLIN DRAWERS. Finest Muslin, tucked, hemstitched insertion and embroidery trimmed. \$1.00 Pair
- MUSLIN GOWNS. V-shaped neck, tucked, embroidery, insertion and ruffled trimmings. 50c Each
- MUSLIN GOWNS. A Heavy Muslin, V-shaped neck, tucked, latest style insertion and embroidery, trimmed yoke, neck and sleeves. 75c Each
- MUSLIN GOWNS. 8 different styles, all trimmed with the newest patterns of insertion and embroidery, and with fine tucks, yokes, etc., never before such gowns for the money asked. \$1.00 Each
- CAMBRIC GOWNS. Of fine Cambric, high neck, turn-down collar, ruffled-trimmed neck and front. \$1.25 Each
- MUSLIN GOWNS. Finest Muslin, sailor collar, insertion and cuffs, worth \$2.00. \$1.50 Each

Hale Bros. (INCORPORATED)  
937, 939 and 941 Market Street  
SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPERTY-OWNERS INDICTED  
PRESENTMENTS AGAINST THE LESS-  
ORS OF DUPONT-STREET  
HOUSES.

THE GRAND JURY INTENDS TO  
MAKE A THOROUGH IN-  
TIGATION.

The Grand Jury took into itself the  
functions of a Lexow committee at yester-  
day's session and made presentments  
against fourteen persons on charges of  
renting or leasing property owned by them  
or under their control for immoral pur-  
poses. The names of those who were placed  
under the ban of the law are as follows:

Patricio Mariscano, president of the Amer-  
ican Salt Company; Capitalist ex-Super-  
visor Christian Reis, H. B. Bruton, H.  
Jaques, O. Walthum, Victor Abouze,  
Mary E. Stearn, Charles Hughes, J. C. Mc-  
Kown, A. Erosbio, Meyer Roth, Frank  
L. Costie, M. Luchese and J. H. Snyder.

Believing, as a majority of the jurymen  
do, that the investigation and punishment  
of the corruption and immorality of the  
municipality should be in the hands of the  
local authorities, the Grand Jury has for  
some time been carrying on a quiet inquiry  
as to the ownership of the disreputable  
dens on Dupont and Morton streets, and  
the evidence adduced being deemed  
sufficient for the purpose of making pre-  
sentments, a large number of witnesses  
were summoned to appear before the  
tribunal yesterday and give testimony on  
which to base the charges mentioned.

The evidence was in no measure sensa-  
tional, the main object being to show the  
character of the people inhabiting the  
houses which had been shadowed and the  
owners or persons controlling the same.  
No difficulty was found in bringing out  
the facts in the first matter, several police  
officers as well as a number of private citizens  
testifying as to the practices carried on in  
a general reputation of a number of  
houses on Dupont street between Pine and  
California. The records of the city supplied  
the rest, giving the necessary information  
as to ownership.

The presentments were immediately  
taken before Superior Judge Sampson,  
who signed them, and they were trans-  
mitted to the Police courts, where the  
orders for arrests will be issued as soon as  
the necessary legal formalities are dis-  
posed of.

The foreman of the Grand Jury inti-  
mated after the body had adjourned that  
yesterday's proceedings were but the be-  
ginning of a crusade against vice in all  
forms, and that presentments on misde-  
meanors and indictments on felonies will  
follow in rapid succession.

At the next meeting of the tribunal wit-  
nesses will be summoned to show that  
persons owning property on Morton St.,  
Mays and other streets in the tendorli  
district, where disorderly houses exist,  
are within the reach of the law, and  
wholesale presentments are expected to  
follow.

"BEAUTY, for women, is a greater power  
than knowledge," says Mrs. Nettie Har-  
rison, the famed beauty doctor, whose  
youthful beauty, despite her 37 years,  
strikingly illustrates the glorious possi-  
bilities of the science she has created.

Asphyxiated by Gas.  
J. C. Lundberg, a laborer, was asphyxiated  
by gas in his room at the corner of Geary street  
and Central avenue last Tuesday night. He  
had been out of his room for some time,  
but having secured a position he was to  
go to work yesterday. The deceased for-  
merly kept a cigar-stall at 422 East street.

Great Plate Sale.  
FIVE CENTS EACH FOR PURE WHITE  
DINNER PLATES.  
They won't last long at this price.  
GREAT AMERICAN IMP. TEA CO.'S STORES  
Other lines of Crockery equally as cheap.

THE PALACE HOTEL.  
The PALACE HOTEL OCCUPIES AN EN-  
tire block in the center of San Francisco. It is  
the model hotel of the world. Fire and earthquake  
proof. Has nine elevators. Every room is large,  
light and airy. The ventilation is perfect. A bath  
and closet adjoin every room. All rooms are easy  
of access from broad, light corridors. The central  
court, illuminated by electric light, its immense  
glass roof, broad balconies, carriage-way and trop-  
ical plants are features hitherto unknown in Amer-  
ican hotels. Guests entertained on either the  
American or European plan. The restaurant is  
the finest in the city. Secure rooms in advance by  
telegraphing. THE PALACE HOTEL, San Francisco, Cal.

THE BEST CIGARETTES BY DEWEY & CO.,  
220 MARKET ST., S. F., CAL.

Weekly Call \$1.50 per Year,